

GRASSROOTS

Manchester's
Games
Page 9

TRAVEL Pages 10-11

Wye
wander

ARTS

Hare
apparent
Page 12

PEOPLE

Seymour's
Field of
Blood
Page 13

SPORT

Pages 15-18

Keating
with
Ireland

Collapse of Laker talks hits BA flotation

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

THE £1 billion privatisation of British Airways was in serious doubt last night after the collapse of talks on the Laker Airways anti-trust suit in America.

Intense negotiations in Washington between BA and America's Export-Import Bank collapsed in failure early yesterday and removed virtually all hope that an out-of-court settlement can be reached on the £1 billion lawsuit.

Extra Bank, one of the biggest lenders to Laker, is the only remaining creditor opposing the BA-led proposal to settle the anti-trust suit out of court.

BA's chief executive, Mr Colin Marshall, led the talks with Extra Bank in Washington. But after failure to secure agreement no further discussions are planned, and BA are deeply pessimistic about the possibility of resuming negotiations.

Failure to win Extra's approval for the out-of-court settlement means that the entire package of paying off all creditors - including 14,000 Laker ticket-holders - will have to be abandoned. It is also likely to mean that the anti-trust case will have to go through the complex US legal system - a process which may take five years.

The liquidator of Sir Fredrick Laker's failed airline, Mr Christopher Morris, has been claiming damages approaching £1 billion on the grounds that international airlines, including British Airways, conspired to drive Laker out of business.

The threat of the anti-trust suit has already led to one postponement of the BA share sale and prompted the airline's executives to draw up a complex plan for settling the case out of court.

The proposal, which has the tacit approval of the other airline defendants, involved paying off all small creditors like ticket-holders in full, and offering only limited sums to larger creditors like the banks.

The deal also involved a turn to back page, col. 4.

Yorkshire leaders head decisions against 'no deal' end to strike

Coalfields split on return

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

A series of National Union of Mineworkers' area meetings voted yesterday to call on tomorrow's national delegate conference to back an organised return to work without a nationally negotiated settlement.

But delegates from Scotland, Yorkshire and Kent, will insist that there is no return at least until an amnesty has been granted to some 700 miners sacked during the dispute.

The Yorkshire and Kent area council meetings voted yesterday to call for a continuation of the strike and seek a full negotiated settlement.

The Yorkshire council will reconvene today after delegates have consulted branch meetings.

Mr Peter Heathfield, the NUM general secretary, also backed continuation of the strike "until we have at least negotiated an amnesty for those people dismissed by the National Coal Board. That is the policy of the national union and I am in support of it."

And on ITV last night Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, said he favoured a continuation of the strike. He added that if the vote tomorrow was for a return he wanted to make it clear that the fight would go on.

But South Wales, Durham, Northumberland, Lancashire, and the NUM's white collar section COSA voted yesterday for an unconditional return.

Mr Emlyn Williams, the

South Wales president, said the union would seek reinstatement of 42 men dismissed in its area, but did not say that return was conditional on their reinstatement.

South Wales favours a return to work on Tuesday, but an area delegate conference will meet on Monday if the national conference decides to continue the strike which began on an area basis last March.

This week 1,055 miners have returned to work in South Wales - three times more than had returned in the area during the course of the whole strike.

Lancashire area executive's decision to return will be put to an area special delegate conference today. Mr Sid Vincent, the area general secretary, said yesterday that the union had little choice but to go back with no deal.

In Durham the area council also recommended that the national union impose a levy on all miners to pay the wages of those sacked pending negotiations over reinstatement.

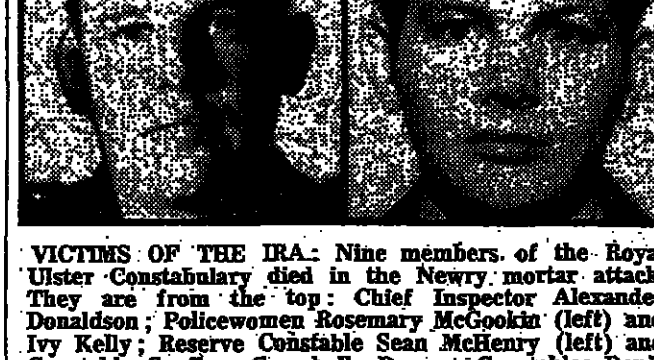
A statement after the Durham area council meeting said: "It is unreasonable on humanitarian grounds to call upon the membership to endure still further pain and sacrifice to themselves and families in their loyalty to the union."

According to the board yesterday a total of 1,656 miners abandoned the strike throughout the country making a total of 9,455 for the week.

In spite of the numbers returning some lefties areas feel the strike should continue until a national settlement has been secured.

Mr Gordon Butler, North Derbyshire's general secretary, said yesterday that at today's meeting of his area council the overriding consideration would be the commitment to those sacked.

He favoured continuing the



VICTIMS OF THE IRA: Nine members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary died in the Newry mortar attack. They are from the top: Chief Inspector Alexander Davidson; Policemen Rosemary McCookin (left) and Ivy Kelly; Reserve Constable Sean McHenry (left) and Constable Geoffrey Campbell; Reserve Constables Denis Price (left) and Paul McFerran; and Constable David Topping (left) and Sergeant John Dowd.

RUC detain men in wake of attack on Newry station

From Paul Johnson in Newry, County Down

The Royal Ulster Constabulary was last night questioning several men in connection with Thursday's IRA mortar bomb attack on Newry police station in which nine officers, two of them women, died.

The RUC said that the men were being held at Gough barracks, Armagh in connection with serious terrorist crimes, including the attack on the heavily fortified police station. They were detained during police operations in South Down and South Armagh.

In the aftermath of the worst single attack on the police during the 16 years of the present troubles in the

Children fear near scene of devastation, page 3: Leader comment, page 14: Why they're queuing to join the men in green, page 19

province, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Northern Ireland Secretary, said that the Government's policy remained the defeat of terrorism.

Political progress was important, he said, but "it shrinks into insignificance when compared with the job of getting rid of terrorism."

But no dramatic security initiatives were offered yesterday by the Prime Minister. After expressing horror at the attack Mrs Thatcher said: "How can one stop it happening again? If one could, one would have stopped this. That is the bravery of our armed forces. They know this, and they are doing it as much as we can."

Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Opposition, echoed the mood that there were no easy answers to the terrorist threat. He said, displayed the "full brutality" of the IRA.

Mr Hurd visited Newry police station yesterday to see the devastation caused by the mortar attack which scored a parliamentary unit who scored a hit on the IRA's headquarters building inside the police compound which served as a canteen.

All nine dead had been having a meal in the canteen at the time of the attack.

In 12 days there have now been 17 paramilitary-related deaths, including the killing by the IRA of 10 police officers and a prison officer.

The IRA has time prospects for political progress have deteriorated, Mr Hurd was hoping.

ing to edge the Social Democratic and Labour Party and the two main Unionist groupings into talks. Those hopes are in tatters after last week's brief meeting between the SDLP leader, Mr John Hume, and IRA representatives and the sudden upsurge of violence.

Mr Hurd was adamant yesterday that the terrorists could be beaten. This could be achieved through what he called a "robust" security policy, which he defined as being strong within the law.

He went on: "Security policy is not static. We are always looking for ways of grinding down the terrorists. There is as the events of the last days have shown, no doubt that there is a long way to go."

Mr Hurd will be making a statement on the incident to the Commons on Monday.

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Ireland's Prime Minister, said yesterday that the IRA had engaged in the vicious murder of fellow Irishmen.

He went on: "Their concentration on creating the maximum misery and destruction in nationalist areas of Northern Ireland is the most cruel and cynical political exercise carried out in this island in living memory."

"They will fail because the vast majority of the people of Ireland, Nationalist and Unionist, North and South, abhor and reject totally this brutal policy."

Dr FitzGerald said his government would spare no effort to "apprehend and put away those responsible for this atrocity if they crossed the border into the Republic."

In London, Mr Thatcher turned to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Turn to back page col. 3

Next week Monday

CULTURE CLUBBED
As the Government cuts with a flourish Arts Guardian writers take the stage in a week-long series on the state of the art. Part One: the case for subsidy.

FANZINE FAD
Anti-style is all the rage among stylish fan magazines. The Media Page looks at the fanzine phenomenon.

Tuesday

TOP FLIGHT

In International Women's Week Guardian women reports on women with political clout in France and Scandinavia and asks, what have they achieved?
CLOSED BOOK
Education Guardian reports on why the school closure programme has become a hush-hush affair

Wednesday

WITCH FINDING

Witchcraft and black magic are on the boil again. Society Tomorrow finds Britain may have up to 80,000 active witches.

INSIDE

Arts reviews	12
Books	17
Business & finance	20-26
Crosswords	29, 30
Gardening	8
Grassroots	9
Home & Garden	24, 30
Letters	14
Overseas News	4-6
People	13
Sports News	15-18
Travel	10, 11
TV & RADIO	22
ENTERTAINMENTS	27
PERSONAL	29

Operation for Day



SIR ROBIN DAY (above) was admitted to a London hospital yesterday for heart bypass surgery. Sir Robin, aged 51, said on BBC Television's Question Time on Thursday night that he would be going into hospital "to have one or two things sorted out" but gave no hint as to the seriousness of the operation. It will be six to eight weeks before he returns

NEWS IN BRIEF

Labour fund blow

THE Labour Party seems set to lose the financial backing of most big unions, according to a survey released today. Page 3.

Benefits ruling

THE Department of Health might have to pay an extra £25 million in benefit payments to married women looking after sick relatives after a ruling yesterday. Back page.

Sudan alert

MANY thousands will die in Sudan unless governments and aid agencies commit themselves to huge increases in food aid in the next two weeks. Page 5.

Joseph denial

SIR Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, yesterday rejected Labour's charge that he had wrecked the chances of settling the teachers' pay dispute. Back page; Joint action threat defused, page 2.

Damages victory

A FATHER was awarded £100,000 damages yesterday after a nine-year legal battle to gain justice for his severely handicapped son who was given an overdose of penicillin. Page 4.

BR warning

BRITISH RAIL orders for about £1.5 billion worth of locomotives could go to foreign manufacturers over the next 25 years. Page 20.

The weather

LIGHT rain with some sun. Details, back page.

THE GUARDIAN IN EUROPE			
Austria	25 p	Greece	100 p
Belgium	35 p	Holland	1.20 p
Denmark	3.50 p	Italy	1.20 p
France	7.00 p	Spain	1.20 p
Germany	3.50 p	Switzerland	1.20 p

50 die in Tamil raid

From Associated Press in New Delhi

At least 50 people were feared to have been killed when Tamil separatist guerrillas attacked a police station in northern Sri Lanka, yesterday, the United News of India reported.

The Sri Lankan Government said security forces repulsed the guerrillas' raid on a Kilinochchi station on the northern Jaffna peninsula. The news agency said four soldiers and two policemen were among those killed. It did not say whether the remaining victims were guerrillas or civilians.

A Tamil guerrilla leader in South India claimed that his group killed at least 40 soldiers. The National Security Minister, Mr

Athulathmudali, said the attack began shortly after 1 a.m. and continued until dawn.

He said the attackers arrived in three trucks and opened fire on the station. The minister said authorities believed the rebels suffered heavy casualties.

In Madras, the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation claimed responsibility for a "highly successful attack."

It also claimed that its guerrillas blew up four army trucks with land mines on Thursday at Kallundai in the Jaffna peninsula. "More than 60 soldiers were probably killed," he said. There was no official report from Colombo, on the Kallundai incident.

Refugees pour into India, page 5.

Exchanges jumpy after dollar raid

By Margaret Pagan City Correspondent

Foreign exchanges throughout Europe remained jumpy yesterday, after a week which brought one of the most concerted bank raids on the dollar in recent years.

The pound lost ground in early thin trading against the dollar and the German mark, mainly because of renewed fears of easing oil prices. By midday sterling had fallen nearly two cents to \$1.0980. Against the mark, it slipped more than two pence to drop below the DM 3.60 level for the first time in several weeks to trade at 3.5990.

Dealers blamed the pound's new weakness on fresh demand for the dollar and the Bank of England's failure to join forces with the Bundesbank in its limited morning bout of selling. The pound's value against the international basket of currencies fell to 70.7 compared with the Thursday close of 71.3.

Sterling firmed in later trading, but still closed more than a cent down at \$1.0715 and against the mark at 3.6016. This compares with the high of \$1.0990 reached on Wednesday after the concerted bank

The dollar closed two pence higher against the mark at 3.56 with the dealers predicting that the US currency is set to climb again next week. Bundesbank's dollar sales in the past three days are now estimated to run into billions, but the markets were surprised at the small scale of yesterday's sales. One dealer said that if central banks failed to follow through Wednesday's action and allow the dollar to move back up, they would have lost all credibility.

Markets, page 21

Brittan signals Moors murders review

By Malcolm Deas

The first formal review of the life sentences imposed on the Moors murderers, Ian Brady and Myra Hindley, were announced yesterday by Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary.

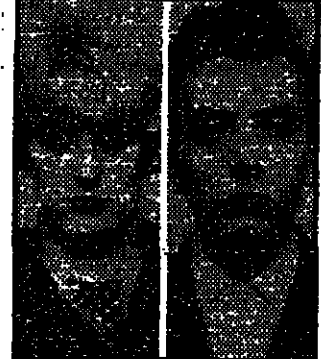
Brady and Hindley have been told that the start of the parole review procedure in no way implies that the Home Secretary will let them out after 20 years. The pair have so far served 19 years for the sexual assault, torture, and the murder of three children.

Without trying to pre-empt the decisions of the local review committee and the Parole Board the Home Office

indicated yesterday that both prisoners would serve more than 20 years because of the nature of their crimes.

Mr Brittan could have delayed the start of the review for three or more years, but he said yesterday that he had decided that under his new procedure for lifers even prisoners whom a Home Secretary decided should serve more than 20 years should have a formal review of their sentences after 17 years.

"Both the prison staff and the prisoner are, however, informed that reviews set in these special circumstances do not in any way imply that 20 years has been set as the period necessary to meet the



Hindley (left) and Brady

In a written answer to Mr Mark Carlisle, Conservative MP for Warrington South, Mr Brittan said: "The review of these cases does not mean, either, that the periods of detention necessary to meet the requirements of retribution and deterrence have been completed or are near completion or that the Parole Board will recommend the release of either prisoner or that I would necessarily accept such a recommendation if it were made."

The procedure begins with local review committees at Gartree prison, Leicestershire, where Brady is being held, and at Coptham Wood, Kent, where Hindley is held, examining whether it is safe to release the prisoners.

The recommendations of the local review committees will be forwarded to a four-member Parole Board panel, which must include a High Court judge and a psychiatrist. The board's decision will be forwarded to the Home Secretary, who can reject a recommendation for release but cannot override a decision to refuse parole.

Lord Longford, the panel reformer, has campaigned for some years for the release of Myra Hindley, claiming that she has become a converted character. It is believed that Brady does not want to be released.

سكيا والجر

Miners' return to work gains momentum

Durham submits but refuses to accept the ultimate defeat

By Peter Hetherington
THE END, when it came yesterday afternoon, was justified briefly and effectively in 20 words: "It is unreasonable on humanitarian grounds to call upon the membership to endure still further pain and sacrifice to themselves and their families in their loyalty to the union."

The Durham NUM — the last area to return after the last of a fruitless struggle, the 1926 coal strike — had finally submitted, but had certainly not accepted the ultimate defeat.

But at last the waiting and the picketing were almost over, and the relief, and even the odd smile, was

THE pits dispute has sharpened the opinion that Britain is a divided nation, according to a MORI poll carried out for the London Weekend television programme, Weekend World.

Forty-one per cent of those interviewed said that their concerns about the divisions in society had been heightened by the strike. And 52 per cent said they did not want to see an outright government victory over the miners, against 33 per cent who did.

Two-thirds of those questioned thought Britain had become a more divided nation since Mrs Thatcher came to power.

plain to see on the faces of the 40 or so delegates as they left the area headquarters, a magnificent red brick, sandstone pillared mansion built when Durham had nearly 200,000 miners. Today it has just over 20,000.

"We have not lost everything," insisted Mr Billy Stobbs, the leftwing Durham representative on the NUM's national executive, whose Eastington Colliery branch prompted the move back to work. "We have still got a union. Young lads have been made men overnight, and we have a good future with people like that. If they call this victory, starving our members back, they should think again."

In a five-paragraph statement the area delegates stressed several times the privation endured by their members and families — "the extreme and accelerated hardship suffered and bravely borne over almost 12 months."

They acknowledged the "continued expression of dedication and steadfastness." And while reaffirming the justness of the union's cause — "the fight to save pit communities in an area where unemployment is rising fast — they urged the union's leadership to authorise a 'coordinated, orderly return to work' without any agreement.

In the end they could not promise an amnesty for the hundreds of miners sacked for various reasons, including petty coal thefts or picket line offences, during the dispute, although the National Coal Board appears to be showing some flexibility on this front in some areas. While delegates instructed the national executive to press for reinstatement, they also urged the union to finance their sacked colleagues.

Durham, solidly behind the strike until the new year, will not officially disclose its position in the unlikely event of delegates rejecting a return to work at their national conference in London tomorrow. But the implication is clear: they will meet again on Monday, and could sanction a return regardless.

They say that the most likely date for that mass return is Monday week. Under the portico of the area headquarters the tens of beams and soup, the powdered milk and assorted foods were still piling up for distribution to the strike centres, the convoys of police vans were making their way back to the county police headquarters, and the hill nearby and the delegates observing the statues of past leaders could reflect that history was indeed repeating itself.

After the collapse of the seven-month coal strike in 1926, the old Durham miners' Association, which built the headquarters, reluctantly urged members to go back while noting that their

ment the area delegates stressed several times the privation endured by their members and families — "the extreme and accelerated hardship suffered and bravely borne over almost 12 months."

They acknowledged the "continued expression of dedication and steadfastness." And while reaffirming the justness of the union's cause — "the fight to save pit communities in an area where unemployment is rising fast — they urged the union's leadership to authorise a 'coordinated, orderly return to work' without any agreement.

In the end they could not promise an amnesty for the hundreds of miners sacked for various reasons, including petty coal thefts or picket line offences, during the dispute, although the National Coal Board appears to be showing some flexibility on this front in some areas. While delegates instructed the national executive to press for reinstatement, they also urged the union to finance their sacked colleagues.

Durham, solidly behind the strike until the new year, will not officially disclose its position in the unlikely event of delegates rejecting a return to work at their national conference in London tomorrow. But the implication is clear: they will meet again on Monday, and could sanction a return regardless.

They say that the most likely date for that mass return is Monday week.

Under the portico of the area headquarters the tens of beams and soup, the powdered milk and assorted foods were still piling up for distribution to the strike centres, the convoys of police vans were making their way back to the county police headquarters, and the hill nearby and the delegates observing the statues of past leaders could reflect that history was indeed repeating itself.

After the collapse of the seven-month coal strike in 1926, the old Durham miners' Association, which built the headquarters, reluctantly urged members to go back while noting that their

ment the area delegates stressed several times the privation endured by their members and families — "the extreme and accelerated hardship suffered and bravely borne over almost 12 months."

They acknowledged the "continued expression of dedication and steadfastness." And while reaffirming the justness of the union's cause — "the fight to save pit communities in an area where unemployment is rising fast — they urged the union's leadership to authorise a 'coordinated, orderly return to work' without any agreement.

In the end they could not promise an amnesty for the hundreds of miners sacked for various reasons, including petty coal thefts or picket line offences, during the dispute, although the National Coal Board appears to be showing some flexibility on this front in some areas. While delegates instructed the national executive to press for reinstatement, they also urged the union to finance their sacked colleagues.

Durham, solidly behind the strike until the new year, will not officially disclose its position in the unlikely event of delegates rejecting a return to work at their national conference in London tomorrow. But the implication is clear: they will meet again on Monday, and could sanction a return regardless.

They say that the most likely date for that mass return is Monday week.

Under the portico of the area headquarters the tens of beams and soup, the powdered milk and assorted foods were still piling up for distribution to the strike centres, the convoys of police vans were making their way back to the county police headquarters, and the hill nearby and the delegates observing the statues of past leaders could reflect that history was indeed repeating itself.

After the collapse of the seven-month coal strike in 1926, the old Durham miners' Association, which built the headquarters, reluctantly urged members to go back while noting that their

ment the area delegates stressed several times the privation endured by their members and families — "the extreme and accelerated hardship suffered and bravely borne over almost 12 months."

They acknowledged the "continued expression of dedication and steadfastness." And while reaffirming the justness of the union's cause — "the fight to save pit communities in an area where unemployment is rising fast — they urged the union's leadership to authorise a 'coordinated, orderly return to work' without any agreement.

In the end they could not promise an amnesty for the hundreds of miners sacked for various reasons, including petty coal thefts or picket line offences, during the dispute, although the National Coal Board appears to be showing some flexibility on this front in some areas. While delegates instructed the national executive to press for reinstatement, they also urged the union to finance their sacked colleagues.

Durham, solidly behind the strike until the new year, will not officially disclose its position in the unlikely event of delegates rejecting a return to work at their national conference in London tomorrow. But the implication is clear: they will meet again on Monday, and could sanction a return regardless.

They say that the most likely date for that mass return is Monday week.

Under the portico of the area headquarters the tens of beams and soup, the powdered milk and assorted foods were still piling up for distribution to the strike centres, the convoys of police vans were making their way back to the county police headquarters, and the hill nearby and the delegates observing the statues of past leaders could reflect that history was indeed repeating itself.

After the collapse of the seven-month coal strike in 1926, the old Durham miners' Association, which built the headquarters, reluctantly urged members to go back while noting that their

ment the area delegates stressed several times the privation endured by their members and families — "the extreme and accelerated hardship suffered and bravely borne over almost 12 months."

They acknowledged the "continued expression of dedication and steadfastness." And while reaffirming the justness of the union's cause — "the fight to save pit communities in an area where unemployment is rising fast — they urged the union's leadership to authorise a 'coordinated, orderly return to work' without any agreement.

In the end they could not promise an amnesty for the hundreds of miners sacked for various reasons, including petty coal thefts or picket line offences, during the dispute, although the National Coal Board appears to be showing some flexibility on this front in some areas. While delegates instructed the national executive to press for reinstatement, they also urged the union to finance their sacked colleagues.

Durham, solidly behind the strike until the new year, will not officially disclose its position in the unlikely event of delegates rejecting a return to work at their national conference in London tomorrow. But the implication is clear: they will meet again on Monday, and could sanction a return regardless.

They say that the most likely date for that mass return is Monday week.

Under the portico of the area headquarters the tens of beams and soup, the powdered milk and assorted foods were still piling up for distribution to the strike centres, the convoys of police vans were making their way back to the county police headquarters, and the hill nearby and the delegates observing the statues of past leaders could reflect that history was indeed repeating itself.

After the collapse of the seven-month coal strike in 1926, the old Durham miners' Association, which built the headquarters, reluctantly urged members to go back while noting that their



Delegates entering yesterday's meeting at Porthcawl, where they voted to go back to work. Picture by John Barnes

recommendation "can in no way mean that the men will return to work under that sense of justice that will lay the foundation for peace in the industry, but must fill them with resentment and urge them to great endeavour."

Wales votes to go back

By Paul Heyland

SOUTH WALES miners called for an organised return to work without a settlement at an angry conference in Porthcawl, Mid Glamorgan, yesterday.

After a three-hour debate nearly 100 of the 600 delegates supported the resolution to end the strike. Their frustration was later vented on the media as some lodge representatives tried to prevent reporters entering the conference hall on the sea front.

The South Wales miners' president, Mr Emyr Williams, remained unbowed. "We are going back without any agreement," he declared. "Better that than go back and sign a document which closes this coalfield."

Members of the South Wales women's support groups, sporting daffodils to celebrate St David's Day, had lobbied the delegates with a demand that "above all else" they should secure an amnesty for the 700 miners sacked during the dispute.

Mr Williams duly confirmed that the union would be seeking reinstatement of the 42 men dismissed in South Wales, and that a conference would be held next Saturday to consider the board's response.

He said he was almost certain that tomorrow's national delegate conference would support the South Wales recommendation to return to work on Tuesday without an agreement.

If the national conference resolved to continue the strike, however, his area would hold another conference on Monday to consider the position.

"We are an area that is steadfast, and compared to most areas we are rock solid," he said. "We therefore have the right to indicate that traditionally in South Wales, we deplore any drift back. We came out as one and we will go in as one."

Mr Williams said there were many forms of action the union could take to resist pit closures after returning to work, and he warned that there would never be a reconciliation with the board if it refused to negotiate an amnesty for the men who had been sacked.

The board claimed that more than 1,500 miners were working in the region yesterday, three times the number reporting for duty in the previous week.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

fore have the right to indicate that traditionally in South Wales, we deplore any drift back. We came out as one and we will go in as one."

Mr Williams said there were many forms of action the union could take to resist pit closures after returning to work, and he warned that there would never be a reconciliation with the board if it refused to negotiate an amnesty for the men who had been sacked.

The board claimed that more than 1,500 miners were working in the region yesterday, three times the number reporting for duty in the previous week.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

fore have the right to indicate that traditionally in South Wales, we deplore any drift back. We came out as one and we will go in as one."

Mr Williams said there were many forms of action the union could take to resist pit closures after returning to work, and he warned that there would never be a reconciliation with the board if it refused to negotiate an amnesty for the men who had been sacked.

The board claimed that more than 1,500 miners were working in the region yesterday, three times the number reporting for duty in the previous week.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

fore have the right to indicate that traditionally in South Wales, we deplore any drift back. We came out as one and we will go in as one."

Mr Williams said there were many forms of action the union could take to resist pit closures after returning to work, and he warned that there would never be a reconciliation with the board if it refused to negotiate an amnesty for the men who had been sacked.

The board claimed that more than 1,500 miners were working in the region yesterday, three times the number reporting for duty in the previous week.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's national delegate conference, there seems disagreement and chaos ahead for the Scottish pits.

Mr John MacCormack, delegate for Porthcawl colliery, said: "We do not accept this decision of the national executive. We have no pits to go back to. Porthcawl is closed. That's why we are on strike and we are not going back until it is reopened."

The Scottish area delegates are to meet on Monday in Edinburgh to decide whether to accept the outcome of the conference.

Scottish area delegates elsewhere were making it clear last night that there would be no return to work in Scotland without an amnesty for those sacked during the strike.

He was speaking after a meeting of the joint executive committee of the Scottish NUM and Septis, the craftsman's union.

It had been agreed, he said, that there should be "an organised return to work on the basis of achieving a general amnesty to protect those lads victimised during the period of the strike."

Yorkshire decision left to branches

By Michael Parkin

THE Yorkshire area council of the National Union of Mineworkers wants to continue with the strike or follow the South Wales option of going back without a settlement and carrying on a guerrilla action.

The decision is to be left to the pit branches, which were meeting last night and this morning.

Their recommendations will go to a reconvened meeting of the area council tomorrow afternoon. If they prefer guerrilla action the council may consider a proposal from its Doncaster Panel.

This suggests a return to work except at three or four of the most profitable pits. These would continue with the strike as a bargaining counter in the campaign to preserve the jobs of men sacked by the coal board for offences on picket lines.

Councils lose rate-cap round to Jenkin

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority yesterday lost an Appeal Court action which aimed to force Mr Patrick Jenkin to disclose how he went about fixing their rate-capping limits.

The two councils will, however, begin a further action in the High Court on Monday to challenge the reasonableness of the Environment Secretary's decision.

Their case is part of a flurry of legal and political activity ahead of the budget meetings which are being held next week by 17 rate-capped councils and other Labour authorities hard hit by government grant penalties and rent controls.

The councils aim to increase political pressure on Mr Jenkin and the Scottish Secretary, Mr George Younger, by staging a concerted act of defiance which will make it clear that they have no intention of imposing the required spending cuts and rent increases.

Edinburgh district council yesterday lodged an action in the Court of Session claiming that Mr Younger acted unreasonably in setting the council's maximum rate of contribution for subsidising council rents. This followed a meeting with the Scottish environment minister, Mr Michael Ancram, who told them that the Government's limit was fair.

Yesterday's Appeal Court decision in London covered a preliminary action brought by the GLC and Ilea to force Mr Jenkin to disclose more information. Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Goff said that the documents sought from the Environment Secretary were not necessary for the fair disposal of the council's main case.

Their main claim, that Mr Jenkin acted irrationally in deciding their maximum rate proceeds, will start in the High Court on Monday. Since the hearing is expected to last four days it is unlikely that there will be a judgment before the councils' rate-fixing meetings on Thursday.

The GLC and Ilea have a legal obligation to fix their rates by Sunday, March 10, but the courts may be asked to declare whether this duty may be waived pending the judgment on the legality of Mr Jenkin's maximum rates.

Councillors voting on Thursday will be uncertain about the risk they face in making unlawful decisions which could be punished by surcharge, leading to bankruptcy and disqualification from office.

In a separate move the Independent Broadcasting Authority yesterday blocked a television advertising campaign planned by Merseyside county council against Government proposals for its abolition. The IBA said that the advertisements were too political. The council's Labour leader, Mr Keva Coombes, said that the material "merely informed the people of the services the council provides."

As the police count their dead there are few other damp eyes. Paul Johnson reports from Newry on the aftermath of the mortar raid on the RUC station



Wrecked cars and strewn debris in the street outside the police station bombed by the IRA

Children jeer near the scene of devastation

THERE were not many visibly wet eyes among the citizens of Newry who came to stare yesterday — from a distance — at the devastation of their police station in the town centre.

Children jeered as they ran past the taped-off roads on their way to school, and at least two motorists sounded their horns as if in jubilation.

It had been worse the night before. A few hours after the IRA mortar attack which killed nine policemen and policemen, the public houses ejected their customers. One man passed the scene and shouted "RUC bastards." Another yelled "Up the Provos."

A police inspector was not surprised. "That's about standard from some people," he said.

As the area was examined yesterday the full extent of the assault on the heavily fortified building became apparent. All those who died were in a temporary hut at the rear of the 45-year-old station, which was so short of room that extra accommodation had to be provided for a canteen.

The hut disintegrated under the force of an exploding mortar bomb. Many of those who died were severely mutilated, and yet only one of the 30 injured remained in hospital.

The wooden structure was shattered yesterday, spread out over what ought to have been a safe compound, enclosed, as it is, by barbed wire, remote control television cameras, and a 20ft fence. In the main building, with its Union flag flying at half-mast, there were broken windows, twisted metal grilles and signs of scorching.

It is now known that the IRA unit which carried out the attack had been planning the operation for more than a week. Thursday's incident began with the hijacking of an elderly red lorry with English registration plates near the border town of Crossmaglen.

The flat bed vehicle was driven to a secret workshop where a metal frame was bolted and welded to its



The shattered canteen in which nine people died on Thursday night

floor. Between the frame and the cab wooden pallets were wedged to give the structure some stability.

Nine mortar tubes, each about 9in in diameter and 3ft in length, and made of metal, were placed on the frame.

According to the army, about 9in in diameter and packed into each of the tubes, and detonator leads were fitted. The contraption must have been covered as the lorry was driven into Newry past patrolling policemen and on to waste ground about 250 yards from the police station.

It is believed that the electronic timing devices gave the IRA men a couple of minutes in which to get

away before all nine mortar bombs went off simultaneously, firing up in a loop over shops and houses towards their target.

The lorry was drawn up at a 90 degree angle to the distant police station, which was not visible although its tall radio mast was apparent on the skyline.

Security experts regard this sort of weapon as rough and ready, and it was claimed yesterday that it was only sheer chance that the most vulnerable point of the Royal Ulster Constabulary station, the temporary canteen, was hit.

The projectiles looped up and over a draper's shop, a restaurant, and several other commercial premises. Police

said that as there were also houses nearby it was remarkable that there were no civilians among the dead.

The mortar battery is known as the Mark 10, and has been used in Northern Ireland on 18 previous occasions since it first appeared in March 1979. The mortar bombs are designed to explode on impact, but have virtually no navigation system. Earlier mortar attacks were made from weapons bedded in sand on the backs of lorries, and were less accurate.

Of the nine shells fired on Thursday night, three fell outside the station, destroying cars in surrounding streets, two are thought to have gone off in mid-air, one hit a derelict building be-

hind the police station, and one damaged the front of the station. There was also the missile which scored the direct hit on the canteen, and a remaining bomb which failed to go off.

Of those who died, three officers, including a chief inspector, were visiting the station. The divisional commander, Chief Superintendent Bill Stewart, was due to meet a colleague in the canteen, but had been called away after a telephone call.

The Catherine Street station has been regarded as vulnerable for some time, despite the fortifications. It has been mortared once before, but nobody was hurt. A new police station is planned for a site outside the town, which will provide a less easy target for the paramilitaries.

Newry, with a population of about 15,000, is an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic town three miles from the border with the Irish Republic. On the A1 route between Belfast and Dublin, it is a thriving commercial centre and has suffered recently in a renewed IRA campaign aimed at disrupting business in Northern Ireland.

In a statement released two hours after the attack at 6.32 pm on Thursday, the IRA said: "This was a major and well planned operation, indicating our ability to strike where and when we decide."

Those killed in the raid were: Chief Inspector Alexander Donaldson, aged 41; Sergeant John Thomas Dowd, aged 31; Constable Ivy Winifred Kelly, aged 29; Constable Rosemary Elizabeth McGlothin, aged 27; Constable David Peter Topping, aged 22; Reserve Constable Sean Brian McHenry, aged 19; Reserve Constable Geoffrey Kenneth Campbell, aged 24; Reserve Constable Denis Anthony Price, aged 22; Reserve Constable Paul Hilary McFerran, aged 33.

The night's death toll rose to 10 when an Ulster Defence Regiment man was killed when a bomb exploded on the main street of Rometry, County Tyrone. He was Private Trevor Harkness, aged 36, a father of five.

Union levy poll spells disaster for Labour

By John Terede

The Labour Party looks like losing the financial backing of most big unions, according to a survey to be released today.

On current trends, only the miners and the engineering workers would vote in favour of maintaining their political funds.

The result could be financial disaster for Labour, which relies on union contributions for 30 per cent of its funds. New legislation makes such donations illegal unless political funds have been endorsed by secret ballots during the next 12 months.

Unions rejecting the political levy range from the rightwing electricians to the militant National Union of Public Employees. Both the Transport and the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union come out against the political levy, and so, overwhelmingly, does Mr Clive Jenkins' white-collar union, ASTMS.

An exclusive preview of a Mori poll conducted for tonight's Union World on Channel 4 reveals that 55 per cent of members believe that unions should not be involved in party politics. Only 31 per cent disagree.

If your union were to hold a ballot tomorrow on whether it should have a political fund, would you personally vote to have one or not?

Would You Differ		
	%	%
NUM	52	37
AUEW	48	41
GMBATU	41	48
TGWU	38	50
EEPTU	36	50
NUPE	32	53
ASTMS	32	55

Nearly half, 48 per cent, say they pay into their political fund and a further 18 per cent do not know. Only 34 per cent felt able to refuse.

In only two unions could a majority of members identify their general secretary. Mr Peter Heathfield was correctly named by 65 per cent of miners and the irrepressible Mr Clive Jenkins by 60 per cent of his members.

Only 10 per cent of engineering workers could name their secretary, Mr Gavin Laird, who is regarded as a

highlier in TUC terms. Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe of NUT, who prides himself on his close identification with his members, was named by only 15 per cent. Mr Eric Hammond, the controversial new leader of the electricians was known to less than a quarter of his union. Mr Steve Evans was identified by 39 per cent of transport workers and Mr David Bassett by 44 per cent of GMBATU.

Just under three quarters of all unionists say they have attended meetings and six out of 10 claim to have voted in union elections. Some 44 per cent have gone on strike and 27 per cent have stood on a picket line. The most active trade unionists on these measures are the miners and the least active is ASTMS and NUPE with, respectively, 28 per cent and 30 per cent registering no involvement.

Among white-collar workers, 57 per cent oppose political funds. More worrying for Labour, 48 per cent of blue-collar workers are also opposed, while only 40 per cent would vote for continuing the fund.

Labour voters are now in a narrow majority, 54 per cent, among trade unionists. They support political funds, which in practice, go exclusively to Labour, by two to one. The 45 per cent supporting the Conservatives or the Alliance are overwhelmingly opposed to the levy.

A substantial majority, some of all unionists, is 60 per cent, prepared to see political funds used to campaign against government policies directly affecting their own pay or jobs. But only 28 per cent support campaigning on issues not linked to jobs and pay.

A minority endorses formal links with Labour. No more than 14 per cent want their unions to aid the party in national elections and 36 per cent agree with help in local elections. Only 39 per cent want to see their union affiliated to Labour and contributing to its funds and 36 per cent and 36 per cent support the practice of sponsoring MPs.

The poll was conducted from February 14 to 16 among a controlled sample of 1,326 trade unionists in 77 constituencies throughout Great Britain. Mori regards the results as a fairly representative view of trade union members across the country at the moment.

No Observer charge

The Observer is not to be prosecuted for contempt of court for reporting part of the Clive Jenkins trial which took place in the absence of the jury.

Mr Justice McCowan, the trial judge, referred the report to Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General. His office said yesterday that no prosecution would be brought.

The 1981 Contempt of Court Act allows fair and accurate reports of legal proceedings held in public, published contemporaneously and in good faith.

Section 4 of the act allows the judge to order postponement of any report of the proceedings where it is necessary for avoiding a substantial risk of prejudice to the administration of justice.

Sir Michael said during the Commons discussion on the act that everything which took place in court could be reported contemporaneously unless the judge excluded it.

Mr Justice McCowan said in court that it had never occurred to him that anyone would report proceedings in the jury's absence, so he had issued no exclusion direction.

Potentially risky skin creams may go on sale

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

The Department of health plans to allow drug firms to sell potentially dangerous steroid creams to the public as a first aid treatment.

Overdoses of the drugs, now available on prescription only, can stunt growth and cause thinning of the skin. If they are rubbed on infected skin they make the infection worse.

But the department says in a consultative document that some of the creams could be safely sold over the counter to treat rashes caused by such things as detergents, cosmetics, deodorants, and stinging nettles.

The hydrocortisone cream which the department wants to take off the prescription-only list is generally used by children and adults suffering mild but recurrent attacks of eczema. Steroid creams do not cure the condition, the British National Formulary points out, but suppress the inflammatory reaction and relieve symptoms. The department has sent its consultative document to doctors, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the National Eczema Society, and admits that chronic use of the cream is inappropriate use on broken

and infected skin "pose a considerable danger." But, he says the creams could be "safely and usefully offered for sale to the public for first aid use."

The National Eczema Society's spokeswoman, Mrs Liz Ardill, said yesterday: "We are worried that it will be used in the wrong conditions by people who do not know the dangers."

The Committee on Safety of Medicines has already told the Department of Health that it will ask for a long list of cautions and contra-indications to be printed on packets. Experience with the last major drug to be taken off prescription — the 15-year-old painkiller ibuprofen — worried doctors.

The department's plan to make steroid creams available over the counter from chemists under the brand names Nurofen and Profen is not supposed to be given to patients who are sensitive to aspirin, because it causes the same allergic reaction. Yet it was heavily advertised as a safer alternative to aspirin.

The department's plan to make steroid creams available over the counter from chemists is in line with the Government's policy of removing drugs from the prescription-only list if it reduces the NHS drugs bill and increases drug company sales.

Council toxic cargo alert

By Susan Tirbatt

South Glamorgan county council is setting up an inquiry into how a toxic substance, berglym powder, is transported to the Royal Ordnance factory at Llanishen, Cardiff, where parts of the Trident warhead are developed and manufactured.

The investigation follows the admission by the Ministry of Defence that higher than normal levels of the substance were found during an incident

at the plant in January. The council's leader, the Rev Robert Morgan, said the Ministry at first attempted a cover-up by issuing a denial.

Details later emerged in reply to a parliamentary question from Mr Allan Rogers, Labour MP for Rhondda. The Ministry has denied that berglym powder is carcinogenic but county councillors investigating the incident say that it is among the most highly cancer-producing substances.

WHY DID THE FERRY CROSS THE CHANNEL?

On board Sally Line the answer is not merely to get you to the other side!

Our ferries have been specially appointed to a standard normally found only on cruise ships, which means that your holiday starts the moment you step aboard.

CROSS THE CHANNEL IN LUXURY

Relax in our comfortable lounges and enjoy a drink in our large, well stocked bars—one of which offers live entertainment.

There's a special children's play area and more 'divertissements' for our older passengers.

If you prefer you can really make a meal of the trip in our friendly restaurant, choosing from our famous hot and cold 'smorgasbord'—just help yourself.

DUTY FREE FROM THE BIGGEST SELECTION

Our Duty Free is comparable with those found at large international airports and you'll find all your favourite drinks, perfumes, and tobaccos here, as well as a selection of quality gifts.



ARRIVE AT THE START OF THE EXPRESSWAY SYSTEM

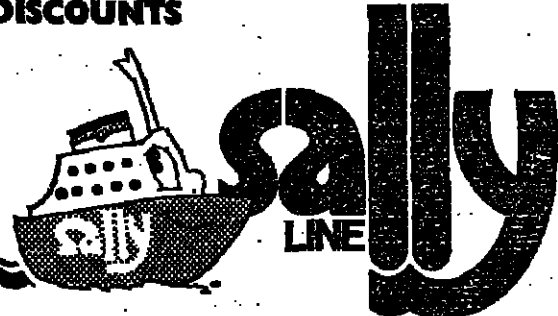
When you drive off Sally you'll see why it pays to travel from Ramsgate to Dunkirk.

Dunkirk is right at the start of the European Expressway network, so you'll reduce time and costs reaching your holiday destination, wherever it may be.

CHECK OUT OUR NEW LOW PRICE DISCOUNTS

It won't cost you a fortune to get to the other side (and back) with Sally. Our prices are the best across the Channel, particularly our special off-peak offers.

Sally Line. That's why the ferry crossed the Channel.



Ramsgate to Dunkirk. It's the only way to go.

For your brochure or reservation call your local travel agent or contact Sally Line on:

Thames 0843 595322

London 01-858 1127

Birmingham 021-236 4010

Manchester 061-228 0040

سالى لاين

Father wins justice for son after nine-year court battle

Four hurt in Peak blizzard

Four men were injured yesterday — one seriously — when their car fell 120 ft down a ravine as blizzards swept through the Derbyshire Peak District.

Mountain rescue teams helped to reach the scene of the accident beside the Snake Pass between Manchester and Sheffield.

Dublin ag

From Joe Joyce
in Dublin

The Irish government is to boycott the St Patrick's Day parade in New York, the focal point of Irish-American festivities, for the second time in three years.

The decision was taken because of the choice of Mr Peter King an IRA sympathiser.



WINNING COUPLE: Mr James Kay and his wife, Madge, in Edinburgh yesterday

in medical cases. Mr Alistair Cameron, QC, as well as junior counsel and solicitors appearing for the health board.

Mr May said that the hospital hoped to spend a holiday with Andrew and their other son David, aged 13.

Andrew is at Donaldson's school for the Deaf in Edinburgh, and returns to the family home in Prestwick each weekend. The judge said his son was highly intelligent, and that his complete loss of hearing and speech was a disaster for him.

The American electricity company concerned did not accept liability, but the US settlement is an important breach in the nuclear industry's general argument that since cancer and other illnesses associated with radiation are slow to show themselves, and can have many other causes, it should not be asked to accept responsibility.

The inquiry resumes for its final week next Tuesday.

Mr Graham said that Californian legislation, which required furnishing materials to be flame-resistant, had resulted in a 42 per cent drop in deaths from furniture fires.

A wealthy financier, Mr Bill Russell (left), has fallen to his death from a hotel balcony in Majorca eight years after being cleared of murdering his wife.

Mr Russell, aged 44, of Flushing, near Falmouth, Cornwall, was staying on the 11th-floor.

In October, 1976, Penryn magistrates decided there was no case against Mr Russell who had been charged with murdering his wife, Susan, aged 34. It was alleged he had strangled his wife and dumped her in the sea.

Fianna Fáil Party and to gain the political backing of prominent Irish-Americans. He is offering Irish-American opinion a "constructive" and political path towards Irish unity. Historically, his party has used the US as a source of political funds but his latest trip has been criticised by Dr Garret FitzGerald's Fine Gael party.

Saturday March 2nd

2.00 Olivier Theatre
National Theatre Company
'The Government Inspector'
Tel: 928 2252

3.00 Lyttelton Theatre
2.45 National Theatre Company
'The Road to Mecca'
Tel: 928 2252

3.00 Royal Court Theatre
Edward Bond Season
'The Road to Mecca'
Tel: 730 1745

2.00 Young Vic
'Hamlet'
Tel: 928 6363

2.00 Riverside Studios
Theatre Technics
'Break'
Tel: 748 3354

2.30 Cottesloe Theatre
National Theatre Company
'Glengarry Glen Ross'
Tel: 928 2252

7.45 Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith
'Little Eyolf'
Tel: 741 2311

8.00 Arts Theatre
Asian Co-op Theatre
'Vigilantes'
Tel: 836 2132

8.00 Almeida Theatre
Almeida Theatre Co
'Man Equals Man'
Tel: 359 4404

8.00 Drill Hall
Menstrous Regiment
'Origin of Species'
Tel: 637 6270

8.00 Half Moon Theatre
'Red Harvest'
Tel: 790 4000

8.00 Tricycle Theatre
Communicado
'Carmen'
Tel: 928 8626

Sunday March 3rd

12.00 Battersea Arts Centre
DIY Theatre
Tel: 223 8413

2.00 Riverside Studios
The Sedelia Sisters
'The Virgin's Revenge'
Tel: 748 3354

8.00 Arts Theatre
Asian Co-op Theatre
'Vigilantes'
Tel: 836 2132

8.30 Hampstead Community Centre
Spare Tyre
'The Invisible Woman'
Tel: 267 1974

Monday March 4th

All day Chats Palace
Grease Theatre Company
Drama Workshop

All day Drill Hall
Menstrous Regiment
Woman only Drama Workshop

2.30 Riverside Studios
Women's Theatre Group
'Anywhere to Anywhere'
Tel: 748 3354

Tuesday March 5th

7.30 Purcell Room
Medley String Quartet
Chamber music
Tel: 928 3191

7.30 The Music Theatre
Southwark School of Music
CAST New Variety
Kimbo, Jennifer John
& Levi Tafari etc.
Tel: 487 3440

7.45 Queen Elizabeth Hall
Orwell Rhoden
Piano recital
Tel: 928 3191

Wednesday March 6th

7.30 Brabant Rd TU Centre
CAST New Variety
Sonido de Londres,
Kimbo etc.

7.30 Purcell Room
Clara Yip/Dorothy Linell/
David Wilson
Young Artists recital
Tel: 928 3191

7.30 Royal Festival Hall
London Mozart Players
Orchestral concert
Tel: 928 3191

9.00 Riverside Studios
The Music Theatre
Tel: 748 3354

Thursday March 7th

7.30 Acton Town Hall
CAST New Variety
Benjamin Zephaniah, Pete
Thomas & The Deep Sea Divers
etc. Tel: 487 3440

7.30 North Peckham Civic Centre
CAST New Variety
Some Like It Hot, Happy End
Tel: 487 3440

7.30 Queen Elizabeth Hall
Arturo Ozolinis
Piano recital
Tel: 928 3191

7.30 Royal Festival Hall
English Chamber Orchestra
Orchestral concert
Tel: 928 3191

7.30 Waltham Forest
CAST New Variety
Jenny In Case
Sonido de Londres etc.
Tel: 487 3440

7.40 Purcell Room
King's Consort
Chamber music
Tel: 928 3191

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Saturday March 2nd

11. - Queen Elizabeth Hall Foyers
(FREE) Wizard Weekend
Wonder (5 - 9 year olds)
Original Mixture, Steel Band,
Janice Chamber's Story Telling
Oggle Oggle Box, Batucada
Band Tel: 928 3002

11.30 The Study, Wimbledon
Soapbox Children's Theatre
Co-op 'The Face at the Window'

Monday March 4th

Southwark Schools
Buster Young People's Theatre
'In Need of Care'
Tel: 261 0440

March 5th - 7th

London Borough of Newham
Schools City Cart
'Down The Plughole'
Tel: 385 6879

Polka Adventure Room
3 - 5 year olds
'Pipasaque'
Tel: 643 4688

Saturday March 2nd

7.00 Albany Empire
Dance Company 7
Afro-Caribbean dance
Tel: 691 3325

7.00 Riverside Studios
Rare Earth
Dance & Music
Tel: 748 3354

8.00 ICA
Dance Umbrella Second Stride
'Further & Further Into The
Night' Tel: 930 3647

Sunday March 3rd

8.00 ICA
Dance Umbrella Second Stride
'Further & Further Into The
Night' Tel: 930 3647

Tuesday March 5th

7.30 Royal Festival Hall
Ekome, Great Indian Dancers,
Union Dance Company, Oranmi,
Dance Company 7, Fusion
'Dance In Danger'
Tel: 928 3191

OPERA

Saturday March 2nd

7.30 London Coliseum
English National Opera
Cory Don't

Wednesday March 6th

7.00 London Coliseum
English National Opera
Xerxes

Thursday March 7th

7.30 London Coliseum
English National Opera
Rigoletto

Wednesday March 6th

2.00 Adelaide St Centre
Covent Garden Community
Theatre 'Cap-it-all Punishment'
Tel: 738 0617

Wednesday March 6th

2.00 Olivier Theatre
National Theatre Company
'The Ancient Mariner'
Tel: 928 2252

7.00 Riverside Studios
Covent Garden Community
Theatre 'Cap-it-all Punishment'
Tel: 748 3354

2.00 Young Vic
'Hamlet'
Tel: 928 6363

7.15 Olivier Theatre
National Theatre Company
'A Little Night On The Side'
Tel: 928 2252

7.30 Cottesloe Theatre
National Theatre Company
'Glengarry Glen Ross'
Tel: 928 2252

7.30 Riverside Studios
The Joys
Theatre cabaret
Tel: 748 3354

7.45 Lyric Theatre
'Little Eyolf'
Tel: 741 2311

7.45 Lyttelton Theatre
National Theatre Company
'Road to Mecca'
Tel: 928 2252

8.00 Tricycle Theatre
Communicado
'Carmen'
Tel: 928 8626

8.00 Half Moon Theatre
'Red Harvest'
Tel: 790 4000

8.00 Almeida Theatre
Almeida Theatre Co
'Man Equals Man'
Tel: 359 4404

8.15 Hampstead Theatre
'Night Mother'
Tel: 722 9301

Thursday March 7th

All day Chats Palace
Grease Theatre Company
Drama Workshop

2.00 Riverside Studios
Scarlet Harlots
'Broken Circle'
Tel: 748 3354

7.30 Diorama
Grease Theatre Company
and Matchbox Theatre
Tel: 487 5598

7.30 Riverside Studios
Theatre of Black Women
'Peyyucca'
Tel: 748 3354

8.00 Half Moon Theatre
'Red Harvest'
Tel: 790 4000

8.00 Royal Court Theatre
Edward Bond Season
'Saved'
Tel: 730 1745

8.00 Tricycle Theatre
Communicado
'Carmen'
Tel: 928 8626

8.15 Hampstead Theatre
'Night Mother'
Tel: 722 9301

Thursday March 7th

2.00 Chats Palace
Covent Garden Community
Theatre 'Cap-it-all Punishment'
Tel: 738 0617

7.15 Olivier Theatre
National Theatre Company
'Carlotanus'
Tel: 928 2252

7.30 Cottesloe Theatre
National Theatre Company
'Glengarry Glen Ross'
Tel: 928 2252

7.30 Jackson's Lane Community
Centre Spare Tyre
Theatre Cabaret
Tel: 340 5226

Riverside Studios

Little Women
'Witch Doctor'
Tel: 748 3354

7.45 Lyric Theatre
'Little Eyolf'
Tel: 741 2311

3.00 Lyttelton Theatre
7.45 National Theatre Company
'She Stoops to Conquer'
Tel: 928 2252

8.00 Almeida Theatre
Almeida Theatre Co
'Man Equals Man'
Tel: 359 4404

8.00 Arts Theatre
Caribbean Theatre Productions
'The New Hardware Shop'
Tel: 836 2132

8.00 Half Moon Theatre
'Red Harvest'
Tel: 790 4000

This page presents an attractive choice of the arts to be enjoyed in London this week.

There's music, dance, theatre, museums - a host of varied entertainments and artistic activities. They all have something in common; each and every one is supported to some extent by GLC funding.

GLC backing for the arts, by way of grants to outside bodies, ranging from large internationally famous organisations to local community groups, has increased by 144% in real terms over the past six years.

That support helps make possible the kind of wide-ranging arts programme that all Londoners have a right to enjoy.

Saturday March 2nd

8.00 Royal Court Theatre
Edward Bond Season
'Saved'
Tel: 730 1745

8.00 Tricycle Theatre
Communicado
'Carmen'
Tel: 928 8626

8.15 Hampstead Theatre
'Night Mother'
Tel: 722 9301

9.00 Riverside Studios
Tamba Theatre Co
'Chameleon'
Tel: 748 3354

LITERATURE/POETRY

Saturday March 2nd

8.30 Captain's Cabin, Norris St. SW1
Apples & Snakes Poetry cabaret
Eduardo Nibla, Antonio
Forcione etc. Tel: 736 4083

Thursday March 7th

Diorama
Apples & Snakes Poetry cabaret
Poets incl. Linton Kwesi
Johnson Tel: 487 5598

Riverside Studios

Little Women
'Witch Doctor'
Tel: 748 3354

7.45 Lyric Theatre
'Little Eyolf'
Tel:

هكذا من المصل

Thousands may die unless help promised, official says

Dramatic UN appeal goes out for new Sudan aid

From Ed Hooper and Nick Cater in Khartoum

Foreign governments and aid agencies must commit themselves to a huge increase in food aid for Sudan within the next two weeks or many thousands of people will die of starvation, the senior UN official here warned yesterday. Grain shipments will take months to arrive, and Mr Arthur Holcombe, the resident representative of the UN Development Programme, said that Sudan was likely to run out of food by mid-June.

He added: "After mid-March, it will be impossible for commitments to arrive in time. We feel the crunch is just about upon us. Our concern is that the country goes into net food deficit by mid-June, after which matters grow steadily worse."

All aid agencies here agree that the Sudanese famine has reached its crisis. The UN Development Programme estimates that one million people are already severely affected by drought, and Unicef says that 750,000 children's lives are at risk from disease and malnutrition.

Sudan's famine will equal Ethiopia's, in amount of food needed and numbers affected, by June. If no further aid pledges are made, 8.2 million people will face starvation, according to UN officials.

June is also when the rains are due, and for three months flash floods and deep mud are likely to hold up supplies being transported along unsurfaced roads to remote areas. No harvest can be expected before October.

Mr Holcombe said: "We are unhappy about the way that a lot of countries are not coming through with contributions. We can see the EEC, as well as a number of European countries, making crucial decisions now, but if they don't deliver, we are going to see a very critical situation."

"Hopefully there will be an increase in the EEC contribution, but there is no evidence

that they are doing anything more than talking about it."

Mr Jean-Paul Jesse, the EEC delegate for Sudan, said that discussions were continuing in Brussels about increasing contributions of cereals and protein-rich items. He expected a decision "in a matter of days or hours." He added: "We are thinking we should put our efforts into rehabilitation, helping people get back to work for the next harvest."

In the relief carve-up in Sudan, the US Agency for International Development has taken responsibility for the vast western regions, in addition to its usual wheat supplies for cities and towns.

The EEC, the World Food Programme, and other agencies had been expected to tackle the east, north, and south, but have not kept pace with an enormous US aid programme, which is already committed to bring in 748,000 tonnes of grain. Further aid being considered would take the US total to at least 1.1 million tonnes.

Against this, the WFP, EEC and individual countries have committed themselves a total of 117,000 tonnes, according to latest UN figures. Britain is not listed as a food donor — its first allocation of 15,000 tonnes went through under the World Food Programme, and details of 17,000 tonnes recently announced have not been finalised.

These figures are separate from help in feeding Sudan's refugees, put at almost 1.15 million. Many more are expected.

Mr Doug Freeman, a WFP official, said it had appealed to governments for 188,000 tonnes of food. "We are going back to potential donors and emphasising the short time left. It will take us two or three months to get deliveries here, unless we divert ships going to other countries."

No attempt is being made to bring aid to drought areas in southern Sudan, where there has been fierce fighting.

'12 killed' in Kenya campus violence

By our Foreign Staff

Up to 12 people may have died when police broke up a students' meeting at Nairobi university last month, according to unofficial sources. A further 150 people were injured, 80 of them critically, the sources said.

The meeting followed a week of class boycotts by students, who were protesting at the expulsion from the university of three of their leaders. After the police action, the university was closed.

According to a government statement, one person was killed and 65 injured. The statement blamed "outside agitators" for the trouble and claimed that discontent at the university had parallels with unrest which preceded the failed coup attempt against President Daniel Arap Moi in August, 1982.

Following the coup attempt, the university was closed for 14 months and a dozen students were gaoled.

An increase in political tension in Nairobi appears to have resulted from the recent pardoning of Mr Charles Njonjo, a former attorney-general, who was accused of trying to overthrow the Government.

No official explanation has been given for the expulsion of the three student leaders. Nineteen students are under stood to be facing charges following last month's police action.

S. Africa boycott call

By our Foreign Staff

South Africa's longest-serving white political prisoner, who was freed on Thursday after 21 years in gaol, called yesterday for "massive economic action" against the minority regime in Pretoria.

Mr Dennis Goldberg, aged 52, a member of the ANC, also condemned the US policy of "constructive engagement" and Israeli military sales to South Africa.

Speaking in Israel, Mr Goldberg said he wished he had been as strong as other gaoled ANC leaders who have refused to renounce violence in exchange for freedom.



The French special envoy to New Caledonia, Mr Edgar Pisani, greets Melanesian children who yesterday ignored a boycott call by militants who seek immediate independence. Attendance in the capital, Noumea, was good, but rural schools said 46 per cent of their pupils were absent

Ershad proclaims referendum and tightens martial law

From Amin Chowdhury in Dhaka

President Hussain Muhammad Ershad yesterday announced that he would hold a referendum on March 21, a vote of confidence on his government. In a national broadcast, he also banned all political activities and ordered the rigorous implementation of martial law, relaxed only last month.

President Ershad's speech followed last week's cancellation of the deadline on nominations for the parliamentary elections he planned on April 6. The plan was abandoned under threat of boycott from

all major political parties which demanded the installation of a neutral caretaker government to conduct the poll.

The President blamed the politicians for their "negative attitude" in forcing his three-year-old military Government to cancel the elections three times since he seized power in March, 1982, and accused them of "blocking all roads for a peaceful return to democracy."

Politicians, on the other hand, have said elections under President Ershad's administration will not be impartial because he favours a pro-government political party.

President Ershad said that the referendum would allow the people to register their confidence in him. The issue will be whether the people accept his Government's policies and various reform measures. The referendum also will be held to display the people's confidence in his running the administration until national elections are held under the suspended constitution.

There was no immediate reaction from politicians to the tough new measures. All universities were shut hours before the broadcast and all students were asked to vacate their hostels by noon.

Army called in as Indian poll violence spreads

New Delhi: Five party workers were killed in a bomb blast yesterday in the north-eastern state of Bihar and three candidates were murdered elsewhere as troops moved in to check violence in state elections starting today.

More than 250,000 troops and police were deployed in the four states to keep order and prevent poll irregularities. In Bihar, India's poorest and most lawless state, troops had orders to shoot troublemakers on sight.

The United News of India news agency said that election deaths rose yesterday to 12.

UNI said that five workers of the Oppressed Workers and Farmers' Party were killed yesterday in Bihar when a bomb they allegedly were carrying exploded in their jeep. The state was tense after the incident which followed the murder of two candidates there.

Another candidate was shot dead in the central state of Andhra Pradesh.

About 10,000 candidates are standing today in 940 constituencies in Madhya Pradesh and parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. The remaining parts of the last three states will vote on Tuesday, with seven other states and the federal territory of Pondicherry.

Most results are expected by Wednesday.

All but six of India's states and federal territories are controlled by the ruling Congress (I) party.

About 2,700 people are reported to have been arrested in Bihar, scene of most violence during general elections in December, when Congress secured more than 400 seats in its biggest landslide.

In neighbouring Uttar Pradesh, well known for bandits and election violence, more than 12,000 areas have been identified as sensitive points, where police will patrol every 15 minutes. More than 100 observers from the State Election Commission have been posted there.

Elections have been postponed in at least four constituencies, some because of the killing of candidates and election irregularities.

Polling was postponed in Deeg constituency in the western desert state of Rajasthan after Raja Man Singh, an independent candidate and a member of the royal house, was shot dead.

Election officials also fear trouble in Madhya Pradesh, India's largest state, and Gujarat, where protesting students have staged violent demonstrations against increases in state quotas for minorities. Untouchables and disadvantaged groups in schools and government jobs.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, meanwhile said he was determined to solve the Punjab crisis and that his Government had an open mind on peace talks with Sikh leaders. He told an election rally in Rajasthan that leaders of the main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, should seriously consider his conditions for resuming talks suspended a year ago. — AP/Reuter.

India is having to find temporary homes for a growing number of Tamil families fleeing across the Palk Strait from northern Sri Lanka. According to official figures, more than 10,000 boat people landed on the Tamil Nadu coast in February.

Many are fishermen, barred from their traditional fishing grounds in the surveillance zone established by the Sri Lankan Navy in its drive to stop Tamil guerrillas going to and from havens in south India. Others fear for their lives as the army carries out anti-terrorist sweeps in the Jaffna peninsula.

The Indian central Government has assumed responsibility for relief operations in two camps set up by the Tamil Nadu state authorities at Mandapam and Kottapattu. Three million rupees (about \$200,000) have already been allocated, and another three million are promised.

The Government is giving the refugees small cash grants and selling them food at subsidised rates. A 20-bed hospital has been opened at the Mandapam camp.

...OR NOT TO BE?

If Government rate-capping measures are applied to the GLC, the arts in London must suffer.

At a stroke, the finances available to the GLC to support the arts will be cut by £20 million.

Many smaller community based groups, at present totally dependent on the GLC for public funding, may be unable to go on without backing.

Major bodies such as The National Theatre and The English National Opera could be obliged to look to the Arts Council for the whole of their public subsidy. The indications are that, with only a 2% increase in its own funding, it will be unable to take on the extra burden.

The GLC is determined to defend the wide range and high standards in the arts that London has come to enjoy, but in the end, the question has to be asked.

**WILL RATE-CAPPING
TEAR THE ART
OUT OF LONDON?**



GLC Campaigns Unit

GLC

Working for London

Albania denies executing ex-PM

By Greg Chamberlain

Albania's rulers have apparently admitted for the first time that the country's late prime minister, Mr Mehmet Shehu, who died mysteriously three years ago, was executed. Until now the official story has been that he committed suicide.

The Albanian Communist Party daily, Zeri i Popullit, said that Mr Shehu had been "liquidated" because he had "met with the unbreakable unity of the party with the people." It repeated earlier charges that he had been an agent of the CIA, the KGB, and Yugoslav intelligence.

Yesterday, however, an Albanian embassy spokesman in Vienna today denied that Mr Shehu was executed. The spokesman said that "liquidation" was meant in a political sense only.

Mr Shehu is reported to have been shot dead personally by the Albanian leader, Mr Enver Hoxha, or by one of the latter's bodyguards during an argument, reportedly over policy differences, Mr Shehu, who was prime minister for more than a quarter of a century is believed to have favoured abandoning Albania's traditional isolation as a self-proclaimed Stalinist state.

He and his relatives controlled the country's security apparatus, but after his death his allies lost their jobs. Some are thought to have been executed, including a nephew, an interior minister, Mr Fecor Shehu, and his son-in-law, defence minister, Mr Kadri Haxhiu.

The regime at first said that the prime minister had killed himself because he was depressed, but later said he did so "when he realised he had been caught."

The ailing and secretive Mr Hoxha, who was praised by Zeri i Popullit as a "sublime and noble person," was last heard from three years ago when he told Albanians that their country was "a fortress which can never be taken" and promised them a life of "endless class struggle."

Lange to review Anzus ties

By Michael Simmons

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange, will meet the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, in Canberra next month to re-examine common defence interests, including their relationship with the US in the light of New Zealand's decision to ban nuclear warships from entering its ports.

Mr Hawke has gone some way in supporting the US position by cutting his Government's intelligence services to New Zealand, especially where this intelligence originates in the US. Mr Lange has said, however, that he expects a closer involvement with the Australians now that his relationship with the US has turned sour.

All three countries are bound by the Anzus defence agreement, signed in 1952, but now, according to the US State Department, thrown into jeopardy by New Zealand's actions. For his part, Mr Lange has said that New Zealand will stay in Anzus "because we get a lot out of it."

Earlier this week, Mr Lange wrote in an American newspaper that "US involvement in the South Pacific keeps the region secure... We respect the US for the help it gives us. In return, we hope the people of the US understand that New Zealand is looking out for American interests."

Meanwhile, the Australian Government has apparently endorsed the US view that New Zealand's action does not justify calling a special meeting of the Anzus council, which would bring the three countries' foreign ministers together in emergency session. The Australian opposition leader, Mr Andrew Peacock, has accused the Hawke Government of doing "nothing about what he calls 'the worsening situation' in Anzus, and has suggested that the alliance is now close to 'complete breakdown'."

New Zealand's opposition leader, Mr Jim McLeay, has said that under Mr Lange "Anzus has ceased to function in the form that it has operated for the past 34 years."

Threats claim at spy trial

From our Correspondent in Oslo

The trial of the Norwegian diplomat, Arne Troholt, who is accused of spying for the Soviet Union, focused yesterday on the conduct of his interrogation after his arrest in January, 1984.

Troholt, aged 42, told the court that the behaviour of his interrogators had been "intimidating," but he went on to say that a "combination of threats and baits" had appeared.

He also claimed that he had been given the third degree by two FBI agents.

Wounded suspects 'hailed from hospital'

From Andrew Tarnowski in Tyre

ISRAELI troops hunting guerrillas in south Lebanon have taken patients from their beds in Tyre's main hospital and once took an unconscious, wounded man from the operating room, doctors say.

Dr Ahmed Mroue, director of the bullet-scarred 100-bed Jebel Amel hospital, said tension has risen since Israeli troops stepped up raids on the hospital in the hunt for Shi'ite Muslim guerrillas.

"We have no many troubles with the Israelis that I could tell you," he said. Israeli troops repeatedly search wards for suspects, ignoring his protests, he says. Once they took 15 people, and last month seized four

patients and the hospital laboratory chief and his two assistants.

Israeli officers accused him of harbouring guerrillas, demanding names of wounded patients and have threatened to destroy the hospital when he refused, he says.

On Tuesday, 20 Israeli soldiers burst and searched everywhere. They said they wanted us to notify them of the wounded who came here. I refused because it is not our job.

"I told them we have no resistance men in the hospital. We only have wounded people and will treat anyone including Israeli and Palestinian," Dr Mroue said.

"The Israelis said I was lying and we had terrorists here. They threatened to destroy the hospital if I didn't give them the names of the wounded."

Dr Mroue said most of the wounded were children shot in recent raids on Shi'ite villages considered by Israel to be the centre of Muslim resistance. Last month, it received 110 wounded civilians, as well as 12 who had already died of their wounds.

"One day last month we received 42 children with bullet and shrapnel wounds after the Israelis raided a vocational school outside Tyre," he said.

Pointing out dozens of bullet holes in the back of the hospital and inside the rear wards and offices, he said they came from an Israeli machine-gun post 200 yards away that regularly fired on the building.

"Every three or four days they shoot at the hospital and we keep having to put in new windows," Dr Mroue said, peering at an Israeli machine-gunner in a raised steel tower, whose weapon pointed at the rear of the hospital.

Inside rear wards, walls are pitted with bullet holes, some near the beds. Their trajectories indicated that they came from the direction of the Israeli gunner.

"Once a bullet hit a patient's pillow as he was sleeping. Once they wounded two patients at night. So we keep all the rear wards empty except for emergency cases," Dr Mroue said.

He said he protested last month when Israeli soldiers entered the operating theatre to seize a wounded Shi'ite from the post-operation recovery room.

"I tried to stop them but it's impossible. I was arguing, saying, you can't come in. I protested to the International Red Cross, the Lebanese Red Cross, and UN peacekeeping troops, but they said they could not protect us."

Dr Mroue said that doctors now had to sleep at the hospital because the Israelis refused to let them travel during the night curfew, and medical supplies had run low since the Israelis cut off Tyre from the rest of Lebanon 10 days ago.

"But this hospital will not close under any circumstances. It is the only one in the area that can do major surgery," Dr Mroue said.

Splits emerge in Jerusalem over Egyptian initiative

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

ISRAELI said yesterday that the next move in any new round of peace negotiations was up to the Arabs, and especially to King Hussein of Jordan. But doubts about the chances of progress increased because of opposition to Egypt's new initiative by the PLO and emerging differences within the Israeli government.

One senior official here, who is considered close to the Prime Minister Mr Shimon Peres, said that Israel was treating the Cairo proposals seriously, although he repeated that Israel would not agree to any talks involving PLO representatives. "Our position on that is crystal clear," he said.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who also leads the Likud wing of Israel's unity Government, told the visiting Prime Minister of Bavaria, Mr Franz Josef Strauss, that President Mubarak's move was "not a serious initiative" and was designed mainly to bring the US and the PLO into a dialogue.

President Mubarak has proposed that direct talks be held between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. However, because of the difficulties involved many observers here believe that the Egyptian leader is simply trying to improve his public image before his visit to Washington.

Neither King Hussein, nor the PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, has yet commented directly on the proposals, although a number of PLO spokesmen have rejected the idea, largely because Mr Mubarak has been ambiguous

about the status of the Palestinian members of any delegation.

The PLO says that an international conference under UN auspices is the "only proper framework" for finding a solution to the Palestinian problem. Such a conference would involve the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all parties to the Middle East conflict, including the PLO — an idea which Israel adamantly opposes.

If Mr Arafat endorses this position, it will apparently leave King Hussein little choice but to follow suit when he meets the Egyptian President next week. There have already been sharp disagreements between the king and the PLO leader over the precise meaning of the joint negotiating strategy they drew up in Amman last month.

Mr Shamir yesterday also sent a report from Peres to the Prime Minister's talks this week with two Egyptian envoys who visited Jerusalem while Mr Shamir was abroad.

A senior Israeli official said yesterday: "The main obstacle, or the main problem, is the Arab feedback to the Mubarak suggestion, especially to what we see what the Jordanian response will be. The ball is definitely now in the Arab court."

The flurry of diplomatic activity continued yesterday with the Israeli Energy Minister, Mr Moshe Shal, returned from meeting the Egyptian leader with a personal message for Mr Peres.

The Prime Minister's senior aide, Mr Avraham Tamir, continued talks in Cairo.

US lifts Japanese car quota

From our Correspondent in Washington

PRESIDENT REAGAN yesterday took a tough stand against protectionism by ending the "voluntary" import limits which have held down sales of Japanese cars on the American market.

The combination of Mr Reagan's decision and the strong dollar can be expected to lead to a flood of new imports.

The President's move is likely to be welcomed abroad. It is perhaps the strongest indication yet that he is prepared to fight growing protectionist sentiment in the country and emphasises his seriousness about a new round of trade talks to reduce tariffs. It also means what some Japanese car salesmen here have been directed at Europe could be diverted to the US.

In a brief statement, Mr Reagan said "it is my decision not to urge the Japanese to extend their voluntary export restraints on automobiles to the United States... In taking this action, I hope we can look forward to reciprocal treatment by Japan."

Mr Reagan's ruling is likely to cause an outcry in Capitol Hill where emotions are running high about the level of Japan's trade surplus with the US, which is more than \$35 billion a year. It is among the reasons for the strong support which has been developing for a 20 per cent import surcharge which would both keep out unwanted imports and help raise revenue to trim the budget deficit.

The end of the voluntary restraints is also likely to have widespread impact on the American consumer. Several studies have shown that the limits on Japanese imports have effectively raised the cost of cars to consumers, so a price-cutting war in the motor industry can now be anticipated.

It is estimated that as many as 400,000 more cars a year could be imported into the US market on top of the 1.93 million brought here in the year ending March 31, 1985. The quotas were imposed in 1981 when the car industry was deep in recession.

Takeover rumours for CBS after political battle

From Alex Brummer in Washington

CBS America's most prestigious radio and television network, was the centre of takeover speculation yesterday on the possible transfer of broadcasting licences.

Mr Ted Turner, the Atlanta group's ebullient chairman, first proposed a merger with CBS two years ago but was turned down. The Turner Group denied, however, that its inquiries were specifically related to CBS.

But with the CBS network now under threat from a group of shareholder activists encouraged by Senator Jesse



The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres (right) makes a point to the Prime Minister of Bavaria, Mr Franz Josef Strauss in Jerusalem. Mr Strauss ended a four-day visit to Israel yesterday.

Iraqi diplomat and son shot dead at their home in Kuwait

From our Correspondent in Kuwait

AN Iraqi diplomat and his son were shot dead by four gunmen at their home in Kuwait early yesterday.

The Kuwaiti news agency named the two as Hadi Awad Saad, assistant cultural counsellor at the Iraqi embassy, and his son Hossni. The motive for the killings was unclear.

The diplomat's wife escaped unhurt, apparently unseen by the attackers who drove away from the victim's flat in a waiting car. According to diplomats, the attack appeared to be an assassination rather than random murder.

Iraq, which is at war with Iran and is supported by Kuwait, denounced the attack as "an act of cowardice."

Several Interior Ministry and police officials have described Mr Ghadamsi as an opponent of Colonel Qadafi. But Libya said yesterday that the victim was a friend.

Diplomats said the ex-ambassador appeared to have retained an unofficial role in promoting Libyan affairs despite losing his ambassadorship five years ago when the mission was taken over by students and became a People's Bureau—Reuters/AP.

Exziddin Ghadamsi was hit in both lungs, spleen and the spine.

Several Interior Ministry and police officials have described Mr Ghadamsi as an opponent of Colonel Qadafi. But Libya said yesterday that the victim was a friend.

Diplomats said the ex-ambassador appeared to have retained an unofficial role in promoting Libyan affairs despite losing his ambassadorship five years ago when the mission was taken over by students and became a People's Bureau—Reuters/AP.

Exziddin Ghadamsi was hit in both lungs, spleen and the spine.

Several Interior Ministry and police officials have described Mr Ghadamsi as an opponent of Colonel Qadafi. But Libya said yesterday that the victim was a friend.

Diplomats said the ex-ambassador appeared to have retained an unofficial role in promoting Libyan affairs despite losing his ambassadorship five years ago when the mission was taken over by students and became a People's Bureau—Reuters/AP.

Exziddin Ghadamsi was hit in both lungs, spleen and the spine.

Several Interior Ministry and police officials have described Mr Ghadamsi as an opponent of Colonel Qadafi. But Libya said yesterday that the victim was a friend.

Diplomats said the ex-ambassador appeared to have retained an unofficial role in promoting Libyan affairs despite losing his ambassadorship five years ago when the mission was taken over by students and became a People's Bureau—Reuters/AP.

Exziddin Ghadamsi was hit in both lungs, spleen and the spine.

Several Interior Ministry and police officials have described Mr Ghadamsi as an opponent of Colonel Qadafi. But Libya said yesterday that the victim was a friend.

Mubarak sends peace envoy to Baghdad

From our Correspondent in Cairo

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Ezzat Abdel-Maguid, left for Baghdad yesterday to explain President Hosni Mubarak's Middle East peace initiative.

Officials would not confirm the trip, but sources here said Mr Maguid's mission was part of Egypt's drive to canvas support for its call on the United States to negotiate a settlement with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

But in Tunis, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation said that Mubarak's plan, saying that an international peace conference attended by the PLO and the Soviet Union was "the only proper framework for finding a just solution."

Envoys have been shuttling between Egypt and Israel and a PLO official Mr Nabil Shabih, met Mr Mubarak here on Wednesday.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, has said he supports the idea of direct talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team, although he has said the latter should not include "known" PLO members.

But the Likud bloc, Mr Peres' partners in Israel's coalition Government, have rejected the Mubarak plan.

The United States has welcomed declarations of support for the plan, but rejected King Hussein's nor Ce PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, has yet spoken of it.

Egypt helped King Hussein and Mr Arafat to agree on a set of peace terms announced on February 11. Although those called for an international conference, Mr Mubarak must have felt able to count on some flexibility or he would scarcely have put forward his step-by-step formula, diplomats here said.

Among questions being asked here yesterday was how far the Syrian-led radical Arab camp who influenced the PLO in Tunis, Damascus has denounced the plan, prompting Mr Mubarak to a rare public expression of ill-humour on Wednesday when he said it was a pity that Arab "moderates" were afraid of inciting Syrian and Libyan displeasure.

A tanker was hit in a rocket attack yesterday in the Gulf, about 70 miles north-east of Qatar. Gulf shipping sources said the Cyprus-registered 18,500-ton Athenian Xenophon suffered heavy damage to the bridge and crew quarters. Two crew members were injured. It was not immediately known if the attack was launched by Iraq or Iran, both of which have attacked neutral shipping during their war. — Reuters.

Women barred

MUSLIM theology departments in Turkey's state-run universities will ban women students, beginning the next academic year, an education official said yesterday. The Higher Education Council said there were "no jobs available" for female theology graduates. — AP.

Kyprianou 'no'

THE Cypriot President, Mr Spyros Kyprianou, yesterday rejected a parliamentary challenge to his leadership and said he would stay in office to reform the constitution. The House of Representatives last week censured Mr Kyprianou for his handling of recent talks with the Turkish Cypriots. — Reuters.

Rock 'outlined'

SPAIN said yesterday that an outline of its proposals for the transfer of sovereignty over the British colony of Gibraltar would be sent to London with the next 48-hour. The proposals are expected to include a possible lease-back arrangement and other forms of interim administration. — Reuters.

Parrot saved

NEW Zealand bird-watchers are hoping that a recently-laid egg will save the rare, almost extinct, Kakapo, from extinction. One chick has successfully hatched in the bleak interior of Stewart Island, a second chick is expected to emerge soon. — Reuters.

Nyerere mission

PRESIDENT Julius Nyerere of Tanzania will pay his first official visit to Britain for nearly 10 years later this month, Downing Street announced yesterday. He will meet Mrs Thatcher and other ministers, focusing among other things on his country's uncertain food position.

Reagan meeting

PRESIDENT Reagan will meet a member of the ruling Soviet Politburo Mr Vladimir Shcherbitsky, on Thursday in an attempt to improve US-Soviet relations, the White House announced yesterday. Mr Shcherbitsky will lead a Soviet delegation at meetings with US congressmen. — Reuters.

Iranians executed

IRAN executed at least 580 prisoners last year, bringing the total of executions to 6,027 since the 1979 revolution. Amnesty International said yesterday in a statement issued during a session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva. The actual figures may be "considerably higher." — AP.

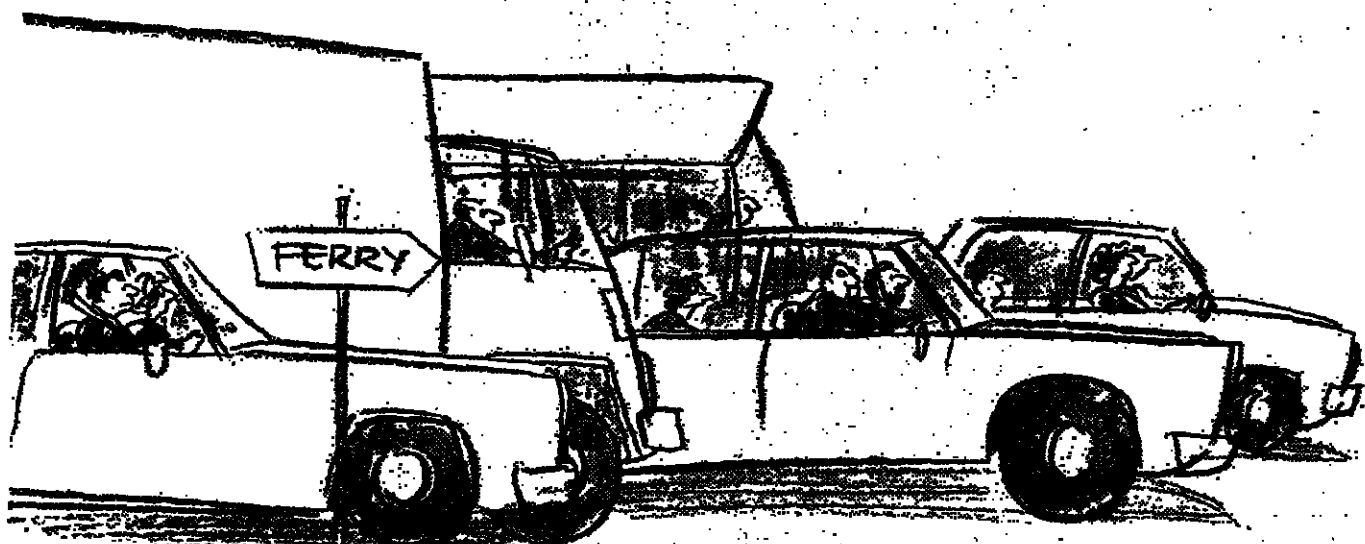
Dragon hatched

INDONESIAN zookeepers in hatching a rare Komodo dragon from an egg once thought to be rotten. The baby dragon weighed two ounces and is in intensive care. — Reuters.

Policeman held

NAPLES police have arrested and charged a former policeman with withholding information about the train bombing that killed 15 people in central Italy last December. The arrest of Mr Carmine Esposito was made on Thursday. — Reuters.

Life in the slow lane.



The average ferry can carry over 350 vehicles. Including Juggernauts and long loaders.

Imagine being stuck in a 1 mile traffic jam. Well that's what it's like boarding the ferry at holiday time.



The average ferry can carry over 1400 passengers. By the time they get on board they need a drink.

Just as well the ferry takes twice as long to cross, should you be last in the queue.



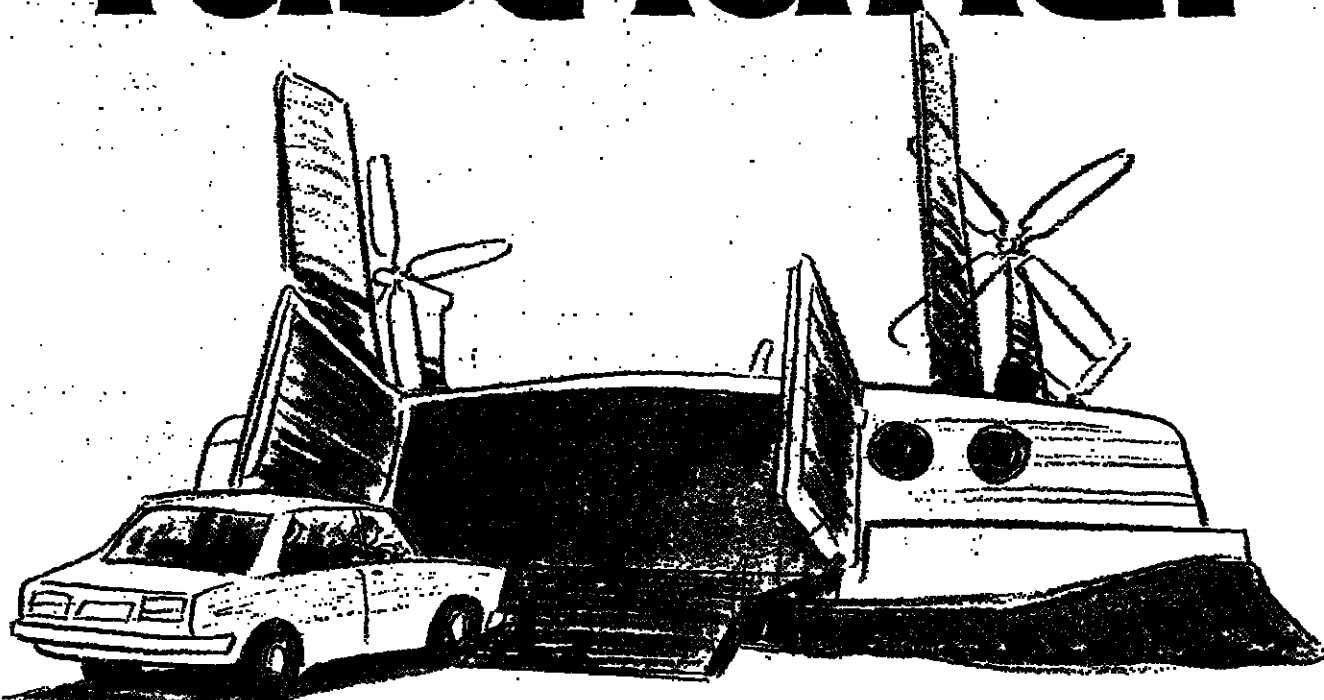
One thing the Duty Free isn't free of. And that's a queue. You queue to get in. And queue to check out. Still we British like queueing. Don't we?



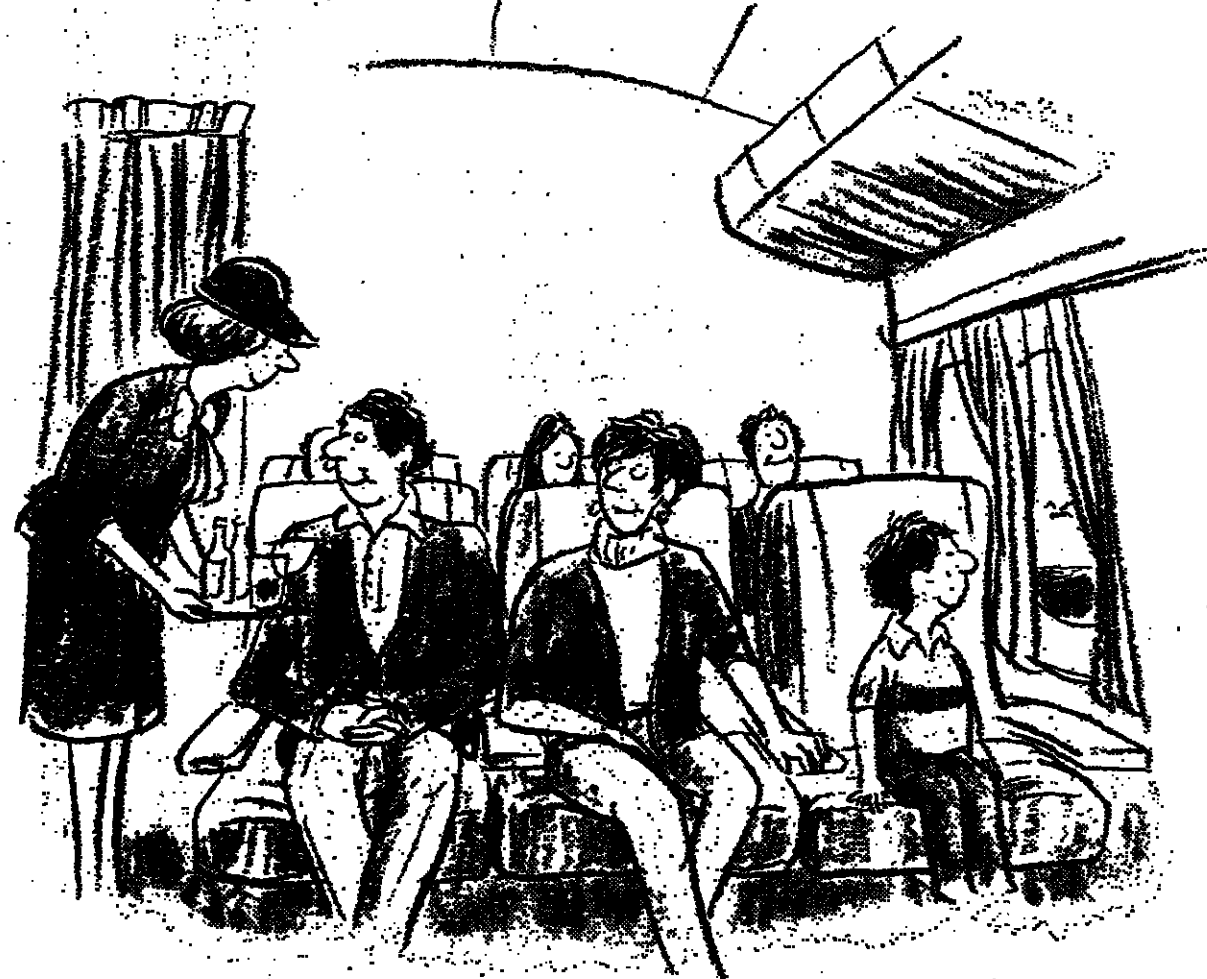
Arrived. At last. Let's hope you weren't last on. In front of you are 1400 passports to check. And that's before the customs. Still, you'll get there. Eventually.

FOR RESERVATIONS PHONE (0843) 595555. FOR OUR BROCHURES AND PRICES PHONE (0843) 594881 OR WRITE TO: HOVER SPEED LTD., FREEPOST, RAMSGATE, KENT CT12 2BR OR SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT.

Life in the fast lane.

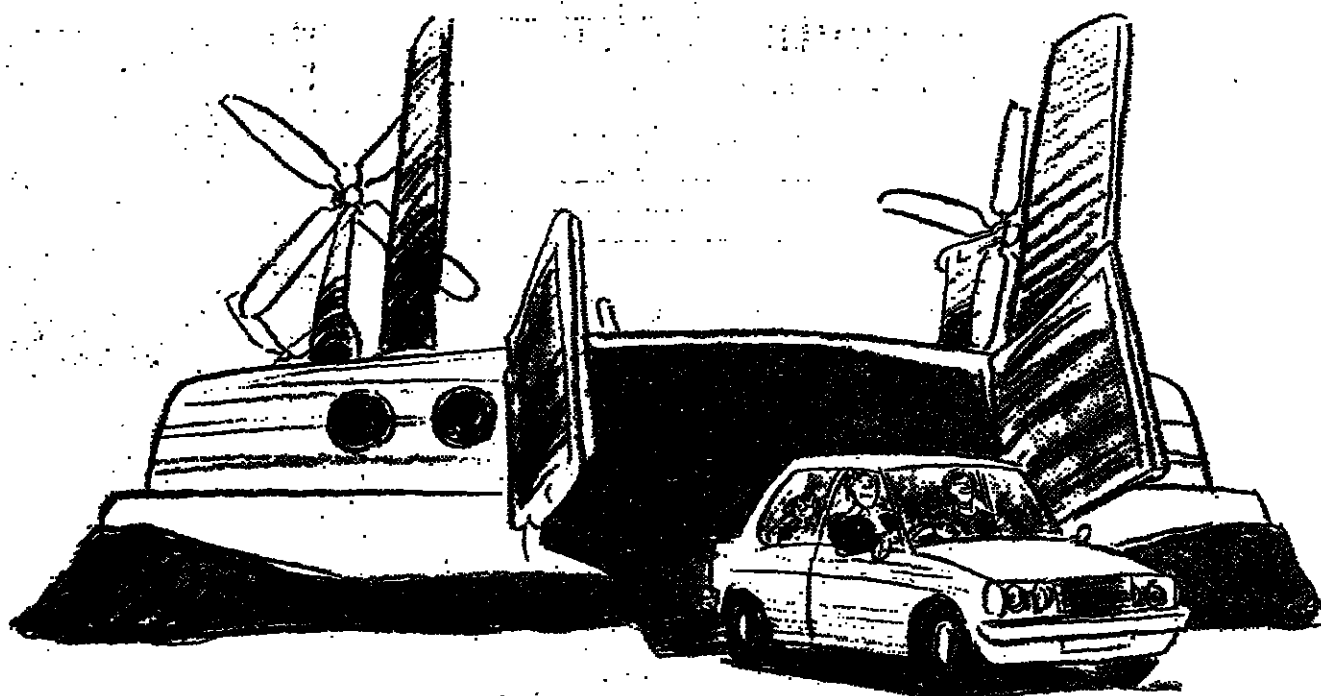


Our biggest Hovercraft loads only 55 vehicles. And then we only let on cars, caravans, coaches and small trucks. So we load in half the time. Easily.



Our biggest Hovercraft only carries 424 passengers. And everybody gets a seat.

To your seat we serve you drinks and Duty Free. Not bad, considering we've only got 35 minutes.



At our Hoverport, we have our own passport control and customs.

So we do declare you'll be through in half the time.

This month Hoverspeed operate up to 11 flights a day from Dover. To either Calais or Boulogne. Reaching a peak of 25 flights a day in summer.

What's more, life in the fast lane costs much the same as life in the slow lane.

HOVER SPEED

Half the time. Twice the style.

Decker v. Budd: play it again in Manchester



Bob Scott

They said you couldn't put a theatre into the Royal Exchange building in Manchester, but Bob Scott proved them wrong. They said the Manchester Palace was doomed, but Bob Scott is happily running it on a commercial footing. They said that if the Palace were saved, the city's Opera House would die, but Bob Scott has rescued it from bingo and is now managing it in tandem with the Palace. Now they say, if they bother to say anything, that Bob Scott's plan to bring the Olympic Games to Manchester is ludicrous, and they're probably wrong again — especially as they can only see a British Games being held in London. This is yet another sample of metropolitan myopia. Bob Scott, for the first time, describes a wider vision.

THE OLYMPICS are a good thing. People may misuse them or abuse them, but the joyful spirit of a four-yearly festival of supreme competition is as potent today as it was in fifth century Greece or nineteenth century Europe. A British city should apply to host the Games in 1992.

A group of us in Manchester, businessmen, broadcasters, local politicians, have been considering the possibility of putting together an application, on Los Angeles lines, by the closing date of the end of this year. We believe that Manchester could benefit hugely from such an event and that Manchester could do it extraordinarily well. We also calculated that London would be unable to cope. So when John Rodda, the Guardian athletics correspondent, revealed last week that the Government might smile favourably on a London application, we were forced out into the open to throw our hat into the ring. We were delighted that the Government should support a British application but, for heaven's sake, why London?

In 1951 London needed the Festival of Britain. In the nineteenth century it is the North of England that needs a festival to show the world as well as the rest of the nation that our ingenuity, our muscle, our sense of fun did not die with the decline of heavy industry. It is surely not a bad qualification for an applicant for the Games to believe not only that it could host the Games splendidly, but that it needs the glory of the Games to mark the revival in its own fortunes.

Los Angeles is our inspiration. Comparisons between Southern California and Greater Manchester may seem a little far fetched, but the similarities are striking. We both have a strong sense of being at the unfashionable ends of our countries, the West of America, the North of England. We know, rather than think, that we are considered by our respective national establishments to be hick. We believe we have unjustified reputations for smog on the one hand and rain on the other. Above all, we have that great inferiority complex

of believing that we are hard done by.

At the same time, we know we are special, but we are not quite sure why. We are quite certain we are the friendliest natives in the land. We also have a sturdy sense of independence, even if we are inclined to moan. Talk to any Californian and he will tell you that the 1984 Games changed all that, and their success will colour the attitudes of a whole generation.

Los Angeles has already been a major inspiration in the revival of theatres and theatre-going in Manchester. For years the received wisdom in both cities was that we were both merely out of town dates, subsisting on crumbs from the metropolitan table in the shape of ill-prepared try-out productions or pale imitations of either the Broadway or West End original. Those days are over. Los Angeles has mushroomed as a theatre capital to look New York in the eye. Manchester is not far behind.

The secret of the success of the Los Angeles Games in

1984 was the resolute refusal of the organising committee to invest in new buildings and the almost military deployment of an enthusiastic army of volunteers. With the two not inconsiderable exceptions of a main stadium and an Olympic pool, we too can avoid the Montreal excesses of monstrous capital spending.

Manchester and Salford have between them the largest university campus in Western Europe, and on the assumption that the water sports go to Nottingham, the cycling to Leicester, and the sailing to the coast, the campuses will provide excellent "villages." Within the region we have some of the most famous football grounds in the world to house the soccer. We have a huge and accessible country park at Tatton (there are also other possibilities) for the equestrian events. We have the C-Mex Centre (the old Central Station) for the gymnastics and the boxing. The shooting can be at Sealand, the weight-lifting at the Palace Theatre, and so on and so on.

Every school and college in the region would be commandeered for practice grounds. We have quite the best motorway network in the country serving the city from each direction. We have the major international airport outside the capital. We are the second communication centre of the country with the massive presence of Granada, the BBC, and the national daily newspapers in our midst. And perhaps best of all, we have the most passionate, most articulate, and good humoured sporting audience in the world living within an hour's drive or so of the centre: 12 million of them, to be precise.

What about the pool and the stadium? The pool is comparatively simple. Salford is preparing to bid for the 1994 Commonwealth Games, and towards this the Greater Manchester Council has already reserved £3 million to build an Olympic pool on a site soon to be finalised. Cooperation between Salford and Manchester for the major joint facilities for the two applications will mean that all the signs are good. A new

stadium will be a major undertaking and would be, with a pool, the one great new facility that the Games would leave behind. A new national stadium in the North would be a sensational addition to the region's resources. International football matches could then be shared between Wembley and a new stadium in Manchester, the home of by far the biggest crowds in the country.

The choice of site would be crucial, but competition between various city centres, the docks or Trafford Park, or at the end of the M607, would be intense. A new national stadium of the North would solve, not create, problems. It could well be a stadium with improved artificial turf inside an eight-lane all weather track serving several local clubs — football, Rugby League, athletics, and taking its fair share of major international events. The infrastructural work of car parking and motorway spurs would be sizeable, but minimal compared to the talked

of development of London docklands.

Of course, there are major problems to overcome. Access to the various sites would be difficult. Security would be a severe burden. We need more hotels. Substantial sums would have to be raised for the stadium, in particular. But we know, six years ahead, that we want to host the Games, exciting private and public sector initiatives would start. Existing schemes would be brought forward and jobs would be created. Melbourne, Munich, Montreal, Los Angeles are not capital cities. Manchester would follow a sound Olympic tradition.

Financing the Olympic Games has also been transformed by Los Angeles. The television rights in Los Angeles sold for \$35 million dollars. It is said that for Seoul in 1988 the sale of TV rights may reach 1,000 million dollars. By 1992 who knows? Manchester's comparative wealth in existing venues will mean that all the capital spending required

will go into infrastructural spending and the provision of the main stadium.

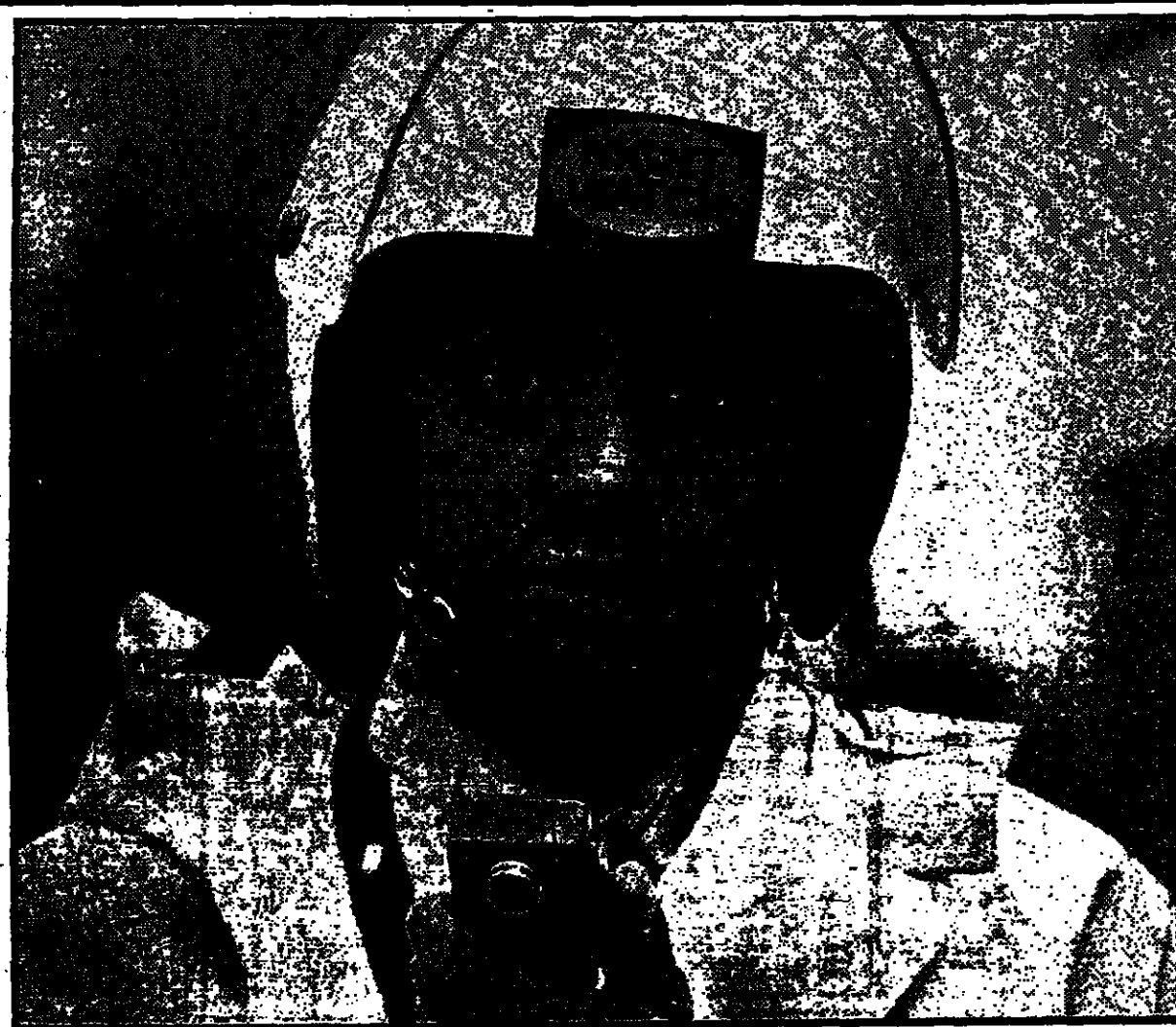
At this distance it seems realistic to believe that Manchester can make a profit from the Games and be left with the benefits of the new building. The injection of this kind of money into the national budget at almost no cost to local or central government would have a massive effect on the regeneration of the region in which it was spent. It is stating the obvious to suggest that kind of spending should take place in the North of England.

We must be confident, ambitious, and sensible. We must start a detailed feasibility study immediately. The complexities of the undertaking, political, financial, logistical, are enormous. The idea, however, is simple. Let us attempt to bring the world's greatest sporting festival to a hazy and knowledgable public, using our many splendid existing resources, while adding a few that will be of immense benefit after the circus has left town.

Men in uniform aren't going to be very welcome on the streets of London... picture of John Leonard by Susan Thomas

Night errant

Have the citizens of Winchester woken up this morning feeling a little safer in their beds? For Night Watch was scheduled to begin operations overnight, the first private security scheme to be leased out on a franchising basis. The second, at Tunbridge Wells, is due to spring into action in the middle of the month. But who is running it? Will shopkeepers actually pay for it? Do the police welcome it? Will it ever be attempted in tougher areas where one might think a little extra security is really needed? Susan Thomas puzzles over the answers



I DON'T KNOW how Winchester is coming to terms with the idea of reviving the medieval Night Watch (Statute of Winchester 1285, yeomen to patrol the streets off, but in Tunbridge Wells it is getting a pretty mixed reception.

It came as a shock, of course, and just as we thought the place had got into the eighties, what with Community Sculpture at the Arts Centre and Assertiveness at the Institute. Then, early one morning, some who were between the lost and the marmalade, those precisely quizzical Today tones informed us that Winchester and the Whirls had been selected for a pilot study in private security.

Yeomen of the Night Watch, they said, two by two, in their white Star Wars uniforms and personal radios, would be patrolling the streets in the wee small hours, deterring villains and making the odd citizen's arrest.

I rang my friend Pat at once. She lives down by the Pantheons where the colonnade and the chalybeate spring gurgle disquietedly. "Bloody hell," she said, when I told her. "No, I don't know about it. And what's more, I don't want to. I may even spend half-term making 'keep out' posters."

Then I tried the Chamber of Commerce. There was a long pause and a deep sigh. Ah, said the man, "Yes you probably are the thousandth caller today. And no, we weren't consulted about Night Watch. All I know is that it is a franchise arrangement and that it costs £1 a night."

Oh, there's definitely a need for it here. We get a lot of vandalism in Tunbridge Wells — things through letter boxes, paint on shop windows, urinating. You might like to put in your paper that we are happy to be associated with the project. The person you want is a Mr Leonard.

Mr Leonard was out nearly all day what with the TV, yeomen, talking up new customers. And when he got home, he said, "I don't want to talk to you, but he did give me the outline all the same."

He wanted 12 to 20 yeomen, he said, and around 1,000 subscribers, small shops, big stores, private houses. Then the Watch would patrol the streets from 11 pm to 6 am, reporting anything suspicious to central control, which

would, in turn, inform the police. "Everyone," he assured me, "the police, the shopkeepers, Patrick Mayhew, our MP, are all very keen on the idea."

But what about criminals using the patrol as a cover? "No chance — in fact the police are helping us by vetting the applicants — they see it as part of their crime prevention programme."

Surely, though, not Tunbridge Wells... Wouldn't some tough, inner city area be a more appropriate place for the Watch to cut their teeth? "Crime rates are going up everywhere," he said. "Men in uniforms aren't going to be very welcome on the streets of London, but in Tunbridge Wells people will learn to appreciate the protection we give them."

How did he get this Night Watch idea? Was it his own of the shopkeepers? "Aye, and in the Telegraph — something about a new security venture — I was a bit wary of course. You are, aren't you, when you see something like that? But I went to the seminar, met Mr Ward who runs it and Major Coates who is doing the Winchester Night Watch (he's been in security in Northern Ireland), and I was very impressed. You should talk to the major," he said. So I did.

Not Northern Ireland, but Germany, said the major, and told me about his operation. "Ready to go on March 1 with 80 customers lined up already and eight yeomen recruited... I could have had 70 — excellent calibre people responded to the advertisement, a sense of integrity, about half of them ex-forces. No need for them to learn self-defence, they're not supposed to be indulging in fistfights," he said.

And a very organised he sounded. A training exercise on Wednesday night, another on Thursday, into action at 23.00 hours on Friday.

The major, too, responded to that Telegraph ad. Went along to the seminar, met Jeremy Ward and his friend John Leonard and agreed that Winchester, "a beautiful, quiet cathedral city, as well as being the home of the original Night Watch, was the ideal place to start the enterprise."

It is a good idea to have local protection, he explained, paid for by commercial enterprise and with no charge on the community as a whole. And the police are fully supportive. If all goes well with the pilot scheme, the venture will go nationwide within the next few months. Already there are a dozen other entrepreneurs waiting in the wings.

So John Leonard and Alan Coates bought the first two franchises and Jeremy Ward supplied the expertise. Jeremy Ward turned out to be a private tutor. "I was actually reading up Much Ado when I came on the Night Watch. Shakespeare is in rather a state about it," he said wryly, "but they were volunteers, not paid, trained men."

His Night Watch will not only stop theft and vandalism in the shopping precinct, allow honest householders to sleep easy in their beds, but by its presence ensure that women and children can walk unmolested through the streets. Of Tunbridge Wells! We seem to be talking about different worlds.

Look, I tell him, I'm confused. By now I'm confused. The major checks out but who is Mr Leonard? I ring my friend again, she knows everyone in the Whirls. "Leonard!" she said, quite sharply, "never heard of him. Probably some blimpish colonel."

But he wasn't John Leonard is young, super fit ("I'm mostly known as a boxer"), a carpenter and an idealist who has worked long and hard on the building sites to buy a little terrace house and now, a stake in the future.

Don't hold me to the ad, he said. "I've known Mr Ward, Jeremy, for a long time. He does all sorts of things. Property, investment, art, but really he's an academic. He knows my views on things. He told me about the advertisement, persuaded me to reply to it and then, when I got to the seminar, I found he was running it. He has been really helpful in getting this thing set up."

As for the threat to women and children, he said, I only need ask a few.

Was he, like the major, ready to roll on March 1? "Not quite. There have been one or two hitches. I'd say the middle of the month. All the big stores are very keen to see us and that's the main thing."

And then, not having a handy yeoman in the cupboard, he put on the uniform for a photograph. All this uniform and CB equipment, not to mention the franchise, must have cost him a pretty penny, I said. It did, he said, with feeling. "I hung an awful lot of doors to buy this lot."

Then I did the legwork round the town. And this is what I found.

The big shops don't want to know. "We all have our own security systems," said

M & S, "and very good relations with the police. If we ever needed more protection, we'd bring in our own people."

"It's not even cheap," said the man from the A & N. "At £1 a door that's a lot of money for a big store — especially one that goes round corners."

The little shops were doubtful. "I suppose it might work but £1 a night's a lot of money for us. Maybe... we could share between three or so?"

"I wouldn't mind if they ran a patrol to get the dogs off the street, but seriously, I think the police do OK since they put the bobbies back on the beat."

"Start something like this and you give people ideas — we do get the occasional letterbox riddler or phantom flasher and kids can be very creative with super glue. Keep quiet about it and they lose interest — make a fuss and they're flashing and piddling and giving all over just to show who's in charge."

A view endorsed by the break dancers. "Load of waffles if you ask me. That Camden Road would take them apart first night out."

You wouldn't die of hypothermia in my village, reports Mark Bourne

One big family scandal

ONE SNEEZE, and everyone knows. "How's your cold, back?" they ask for days and days.

"Mind you," they say, after you've gone, "know how he got it, don't you? Walking Glyn's missus home."

There's no secrets in the village, good or bad. Take Con's stomach. There's a battle going on. One day acid wins; the next, anti-acid has won. There's usually a daily communique.

Very different from London. Our flat might just as well have been a submarine sunk at the bottom of the ocean. All you heard of neighbours was occasional taps on the wall. You tapped back. And if the taps cease, no one knows. That's when they find the bodies. Hypothermia, carbon monoxide... what does it matter?

And even if there are bodies, they don't always get it. A body once lay half-an-hour in Piccadilly. Everyone thought it was a drunk. But where there's everyone, there's usually no one. You could have asked Chatterbox, my Land Rover once conked, what does it matter?

Be careful about everything. When Muriel broke her wrist, neighbours gave us apple pies and sponges enough for a besieged city. And could they do our washing? That's what comes from living alone on a mountain. Couldn't get all the callers in, one day. When the Collector of Taxes called I had to sit him in the porch in the sun. And get-well cards... two from a 45-year-old

inventor of devastating good looks. One took two hours to do. Ought to be done on the plasters, he hints. What two hours holding Muriel's hand?

But in rural Wales you can't fall through society, even if you want to. A slip, after one too much, and there's someone to help you. Remember getting Peg home that time? And if you're over eighty, and can't make the bill, what does it matter? Someone always drops in the papers, the prescriptions, the bread, and gets in the coal too.

It's an old Welsh tradition. The chapels used to have Stocking Clubs and coal stocks, free to the elderly, voted to the very door. Not like that cold envelope from the SS, and good gossip thrown in, too.

No secrets, certainly. Everyone knows what Gwyn Lloyd got for his mountain. And how Huw's doing in hospital. The village embraces you like a net. However far, however thin the net stretches, you can't get it off, like treacle. The local music teacher is just back from an exchange course. In New Zealand a voice came over her shoulder: "Hallo, Miss Lloyd." It was one of her former pupils. "A coffee?"

Though the village can be blind in its own way, too. Start a business, advertise, get cards printed, stand drinks all round at the local bar... and the business can fold before the village even knows it has started. At the nearby crafts centre a business can flop and

no one know. But that time Jack ran away with Dai's missus... the news had hit the county boundary by night-fall.

Muriel gets all our news from our octogenarian neighbour. She never goes out, but knows everything. It's wonderful. Phone the hospital about someone, and they say non-committally. "Oh, he's comfortable." But ask my neighbour — she knows down to the last sure.

As Netta, the shopkeeper once said, "The village is always behind you here. We're really one big family." My van once broke down; hose leak in a quarter of an hour, four villagers' cars had stopped to help me. You don't get that on the M1. And when my Land Rover once conked, within moments Gwyn Lloyd had hitched me to his tractor. And when there was no bread or anything in the great snow, off Derek Rees went six miles the tractor again, to get things in for everyone.

But it's a closely woven world, of long tradition. It is social security long before they found a grand name. It is completely embracing. It has survived everything. The coming of the car, the telly, even of the Welfare State.

There are just no secrets. We all know what Gwyn Lloyd got for doing the road up the mountain; why the Taxman came to me; even why I'm sneezing. But de Quincey's Oxford Street, that "smug-hearted stepmother," isn't for everyone.

HOW TO PREDICT EARTHLY SUCCESS



Between planting a handful of seeds in the earth and getting an eye-filling bloom or an armful of vegetables, there can be quite a time when you keep your fingers crossed. Except if you're planting Sutton's Seeds. Because then you'll be leaving much less to chance. Our careful selection of the strongest varieties gives you the best possible start in any soil on any compost. And our hermetically sealed foil packaging, and foolproof growing instructions on every packet, guarantee the very highest success rate. So examine our new season's range in the near future. And the future of your garden will be assured.



NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUTTONS SEEDS

Painted building at Orgosolo

The old manly fierceness

John Wright visits Sardinia with D. H. Lawrence for guide



ITALIANS venting their exasperation at some act of mauling, stupidly used to seek their imagery in their province that lies 145 miles across the Tyrrhenian Sea. "Sardo" came naturally to the lips, not out of spite but in a spirit of familiar contempt for an island which had given them their kings and on which they regularly dumped their convicts.

That attitude is changing fast as Italian families flee the congestion and, often, the pollution of the mainland, to discover the clear sea, uncrowded beaches, and distinctive character of the second largest Mediterranean island.

Sixty years ago D. H. Lawrence came to what travel books still called a "terra incognita" in search of a breed with "the old, manly fierceness." His sea and Sardinia was his *oasis*. Cagliari, the capital, is still in the decaying rococo alleys and piazzas of the upper city,

very much as Lawrence described it, "a naked town, rising steep, steep, golden-looking, piled naked to the sky, strange and wonderful, not a bit like Italy." With its medieval fortifications and Catalan cathedral it is more like a setting for *Italy*. Week penitents. Across from the cathedral is the museum, which houses deities of older conquerors, the Carthaginians — like Baal, a grotesque sandstone figure, and Sid Sardus, the presiding god, who looks like a Levantine money-lender.

Don't stay in Cagliari itself, but do as the Italians do and go "in villagio" — my tip is the Tanks complex at Villasimius, which offers chalets with either self-catering facilities or restaurant dining, and looks on to a long, white sand beach.

We drove north towards the silver-grey granite massif of the Gennargentu ("the silver gates"), the traditional bandit country in which Lawrence,

with his back-pack and portable stove, not to speak of the formidable "Queen Bee," could feel safe enough and play the anthropologist. "I love my indomitable, coarse men from the mountains, for their stocking caps and their splendid, animal-bright stupidity. If only the last wave of all-alienness won't wash those superb crests away."

The crests appear at festa (as do the richly embroidered women's costumes with their Tudor slashes) — when, for example, the mamoiada carnival is held. Shepherds, disguised as devil figures in cloaks of coarse black wool and wearing weird carved masks, dance to dispel dark forces. These forces certainly seem to linger around the nuraghe, the neolithic black basalt beehive forts of the earliest Sards — of whom we know little beyond the menacing matchstick, bronze figures in their graves.

Lawrence reached the mountain fastnesses by a

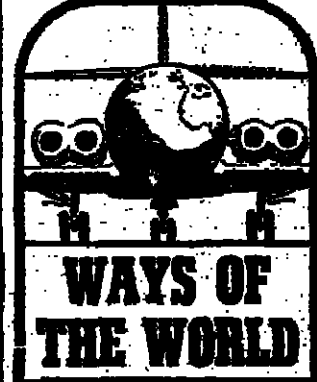
little railway. We reached the rolling alpine pastures of the Barbagia by estate wagon from Sporting Club Monte Spada, near the island's highest town, Fonni. The club is playing its part in establishing Sardinia's own national park and helping to reverse the decline of forest and wildlife, like the mountain goat, the mouflon and wild boar, of which the club runs a large herd.

As part of the highland shepherds' hard fight for survival, some are serving on the tourist circuit, selling the round, tangy cheeses from presses set up in their circular thatched huts. Or they play host at campfires in woodland clearings, where an appetite sharpened by mountain air is satisfied with hunk of roast pork, fresh-baked bread, and local wine.

The loneliness of the pastoral life was well expressed that night in songs and dances performed by the villagers. The performers face

inwards in a tight circle, the dances being performed with an economical tripping step, while the songs simulate the drone of the *luneddas*, the local pipes. The chief, sitting in the inglenook of the great hearth, his almost Berber features set beneath black brows, used the same technique for searing the meat — with a torch of blazing fat — that Lawrence had described.

Our other "discovery" was the little ferry port of Santa Teresa di Gallura, where a ship's siren reminded us every morning that we were no more than seven miles, or about an hour, from Corsica. And half an hour's drive through very Cornish lanes brought us to Palau and the ferry shuttle to the island of La Maddalena, once Nelson's base and now a port of decorative, stuccoed houses and winding alleys. Joined by a bridge is Capraia, where Garibaldi built his retirement home, which is now his burial place, and a museum.



Asian scams

TRAVELLERS' scams aim either to make money or avoid spending it. They can range from bunking into hotel swimming pools to carrying gold into Kathmandu. For the impetuous a good scam can be the difference between four months more on a Goa beach or a hasty return to the drole queue.

Just as there is a scam for travellers that live on half a shoe-string, similarly those that pull off the biggest scams soon go down in travellers' folklore. One case I heard of in three different Asian cities was of a Sheffield man who had lost a finger in an industrial accident and subsequently claimed for it on five separate occasions.

So many travellers make bogus claims that legitimate ones, like the one I made for a theft on the Bombay-Goa steamer, are often rejected. American Express are similarly suspicious of travellers' cheque losses. The scam here is selling originals at one-third face value before claiming for replacement cheques. In Hong Kong I saw an elderly American tourist undergo a grilling that would have had an SAS man spilling the beans.

For those who prefer prison to Kathmandu to the drole queue there is the lucrative gold run. This not only takes nerve but also superb splintering control. Carrying 1kg of gold up the rear end. For me a free air ticket and \$800 cash would not compensate for a chronic spastic colon.

Less risky is the three-day smuggling trip to Taiwan, Tokyo, and sometimes South Korea which Dave, a Canadian ex-air steward we trekked with in Nepal, now organises from Hong Kong paying \$200 for food, lodging, and air tickets. Harry, at the Travelers Guest House in Chungking Mansions, runs similar trips for \$100 carrying clothes, walkman, cameras, etc., past a paid-off Taipei

customs man. Cartier imitation watches are then taken to Tokyo before the traveller is flown back to Hong Kong. Smuggling for yourself is even more popular. The illegal exchange of cash dollars on the black market (in India you'll get 2 rupees a dollar more than the official rate) and the 100 per cent profit made in just about every Asian city on duty-free booze and cigarettes (Johnny Walker Red Label and 555 State Express usually preferred) are just the tip of the iceberg. As long as you don't mind local currency or, better, are willing to exchange for local goods, then a profit can easily be made on the cheaper calculators, cassettes, stereo, video, films and electrical equipment. In May '84, we made \$80 on 400 cigarettes, two bottles of whisky, a second-hand clock and two United Walkmans (\$5 each in Hong Kong).

Then there's the big league. Selling passports is very risky, drug smuggling outside. Buying pens in Thailand (enchanted by Burmese guerrillas on the Thai border for weapons) demands great care and knowledge. A tourist couple we met made \$8,000 in Nepal on an eight-year-old Mercedes diesel van and spare parts. This is obviously a lucrative trade but takes a lot of work, large initial outlay and is fraught with

His passport is a work of art: pages ripped out, others sewn in, numbers changed, drink stains obscuring unwanted entries or exits

red tape and pay-offs. Buying large quantities of saris in Varanasi to sell in Bangladesh needs the right contacts plus luck at the customs or the greasing of palms. Personally I'd rather take breath mints and bananas into Korea.

Indeed, it was going into South Korea on the Shimoda-Pusan overnight ferry from western Honshu (Japan) that I met scam travelling in its purest form. The departure lounge was full of overweight middle-aged women with enormous bundles of clothes, jars of coffee and crates of bananas. A blonde American, Born-Again, from Redneck country asks if I'm married then moves straight into the "I'll like to do me a BILGIE favor an' take these here 111 crates av ba na s through them Ko ree en customs fava me?"

On board a Westerner resembling Eraserhead strikes a deal with us to carry his excess duty free. His passport is a work of art: pages ripped

out, others sewn in, numbers changed, drink stains obscuring unwanted entries or exits. He is just returning from three months in a Japanese detention centre for selling \$1,000-worth of travellers' cheques. He is sleeping in the more expensive cabins but has paid only tatali class. Scamming has been his life since he left Brighton 20 years ago. Everybody on board, including the crew, know him.

We pass through customs successfully with Redneck Jesus, Eraserhead, an Israeli draft dodger, a Nigerian from Alabama, a Philippine, an Iranian, and a Minnesota track star. We're all either smuggling or crossing illegally.

Burma, as a country, is out on its own as Asia's number one scamming resort. At the airport's state bank exchange I was asked if I wanted it "Above the border" or "Out the pocket." The cashier then offered to buy my duty free. Upstairs a waiter informed me no beer was available but he would be willing to sell his own at \$1 a bottle. We exchanged \$5 officially then went to Rangoon's Diplomatic Store to buy another batch of duty free before selling the whole lot (800 cigarettes and four bottles of whisky) for 1,150 kyat. We also exchanged a cassette / radio I found on the streets of Tokyo (a veritable Aladdin cave) for about \$70 worth of laquerwork.

On departure anomalies on the official form (where all transactions should have been recorded) were overlooked if the Customs officer finds a dollar tucked inside your passport. Even the seven-day stay restriction can be got round by losing your Biman air ticket (non-computerised) the day before departure as it takes two days to be replaced and flights are only once a week.

Taking of Biman, apart from usually being the cheapest available, the Bangladesh airline (fondly known as Banglacrash — "It's late or belated") are popular because they often involve enforced stopovers on full board. In Dacca we managed to crash six friends on full board for a year.

While travelling for fun in Asia, apart from welcome weight losses, I sometimes felt my social skills similarly shrinking on a conversational diet of bowel movements and travellers' scams. Small seams which don't involve ripping off individuals can be a fun part of travelling. But obsessive scammers, who only see countries in terms of angles, seem to me to be into a similar ball game to the devoted city businessmen's. Both cultivate ulcers in the name of Mammon, and with over three million other deities in India alone to be considered, why pick this one?

Paul Gogarty

North American survival guide

DOLLARWISE, there could hardly be a worse moment to visit the United States, or a more inopportune publication date for a guide book to North America. But anyone who does have to or want to make the journey, now more than ever needs something like *The Travellers' USA and Canada Survival Kit*. This extraordinarily comprehensive guide is probably intended for the low-budget young traveller, but every visitor to North America — no matter how experienced — ought to get a copy.

Even after living a year in California I did not know half of what could have been discovered in 10 minutes from this guide. How, where, and what to eat; dangerous flora and fauna; how to drive; how to pick up some cash without a

permit; every type of accommodation, entertainment, and shop; and even every type of person (under the heading *Native*) is all explained in fascinating detail.

Quite apart from the section on slang, each chapter is accompanied by its own extensive vocabulary list giving words which could lead to endless misunderstanding — like raincheck (postpone, pick-up later, etc), efficiency unit (self-catering accommodation), orchestra (front stalls), a la mode (with ice cream) and others which reveal much about American life. Like taxi dancer (girl who will dance with you — for a price), Buppy (black urban professional person), parkway (motorway landscaped with trees and grass), gridlock (traffic jam

extending in every direction). Penalties state by state for possession of cannabis; how to make a toll-free phone call; how to avoid being mugged; and masses of other information is given. Altogether it makes you hate America and yet long to go there. The bulk of the book is taken up with a close look at each region or major city, under headings including Eating and Drinking, Entertainment, Crime and Safety, and The Great Outdoors. Even if you can't afford to visit America, any serious student of anthropology should buy this guide.

Travellers' USA and Canada Survival Kit, by Susan Griffith and Simon Calder (published by Vacation Work, 9 Park End Street, Oxford, £5.95).

Andrew Sanger

Lagos lore

TRAVEL GUIDES are meant to be useful and not a few achieve this modest aim, but it is pretty rare to come across one which attains the level of positive public service. As its frank title implies, *Survive Lagos* is intended to help those who have stopped travelling for the moment and find themselves in one of the most challenging cities in the world.

Written by two women posted there with their husbands, it manages to maintain a cheerful tone in the face of the many eccentricities and adversities strangers face in the sprawling, overcrowded capital of Nigeria. "It seemed an impossible city to understand and we feared that it would prove to be impossible to live in," the introduction admits.

The book goes on to describe the pitfalls involved in finding somewhere to live, to shop, to get medical treatment and emergency aid. There are also countless invaluable hints for foreign visitors on how to do business, avoid social pitfalls and deal with officialdom. While making no bones about the problems it is also full of reminders that you will spend far less time waiting (at airport immigration) than a Nigerian trying to enter Britain at Heathrow would.

Survive Lagos, by Elizabeth Cox and Erica Andersen (published by Spectrum Books of Ibadan, Nigeria) can be obtained from Safari Books (Export) Ltd, 48 Britton Street, London EC1, £4.95.

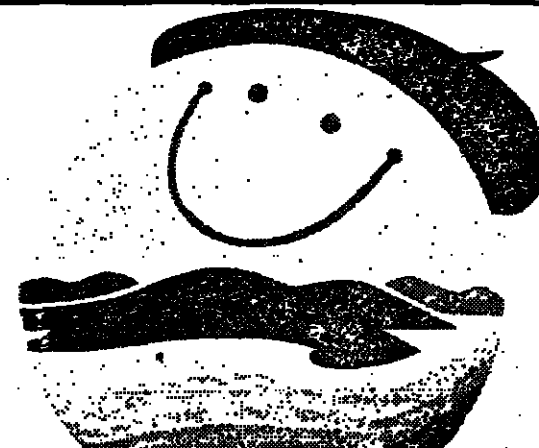
Dan van der Vat

Ski without being snowed under!

For the best value skiing, on and off the slopes, with a choice of the 7 top French resorts and a wide range of accommodation at guaranteed prices. Ask at your travel agent for our Ski Holiday Brochure, or write to 158 New Bond St, London W1Y 0AX.

By scheduled flights
AIR FRANCE HOLIDAYS
01-568 6961

By car ferry
WELCOME FRANCE HOLIDAYS
01-568 6965



JERSEY

Where Britain blends with France.

Just a few miles from Normandy, Jersey has everything. Sunshine. Breathtaking bays. Golden beaches. Beautiful countryside. Sport. Exciting VAT-free shopping. A lively nightlife. Welcoming hotels and guest houses. And very good food. Ask your travel agent about great-value inclusive holidays. Write for brochures to Dept. 106, Jersey Tourism, Weighbridge, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

Or call 01-200 0200 24hr. personal service.

Name _____
Address _____



Your headland hideaway in the rolling green of Wales

Taldrwst is a hideaway cottage with breathtaking sea views set in rolling farmlands three fields from the rugged Anglesey coast. The fishing, the shooting, the riding and the beaches are superb and the house is luxuriously furnished for a family of six. Its character, setting and exceptionally high standards are typical of our Welsh Country Cottages. There are over 150 such cottages described in loving detail in our new brochure. They cover every major holiday area in Wales. Ring for the brochure and see for yourself.

Welsh Country Cottages
QUITE SIMPLY - WALES' BEST



FOR A FREE 44 PAGE COLOUR BROCHURE RING 0228 51341
9.00am - 5.00pm (24 hr service)

OR POST this coupon to: Welsh Country Cottages, Dept. 1, Fakenham, Norfolk, NR21 8AS.

Name _____
Address _____
Postcode _____

The most interesting people go to Ireland

Ireland has the most interesting visitors. So come and join them. Discover Ireland's rich green countryside, golden beaches, sweeping bays, and friendly people on an Aer Lingus touring holiday.

Take your pick from our self-drive Budget and Golden Motoring holidays. And our Tara Luxury Touring holidays. Prices start from just £191 for a week.

Fancy an exciting weekend away from only £101? Then try our Dublin Weekend break. With its famous bars and historic past, Dublin is the ideal place to have fun.

We have lots more tempting holidays — from cruising to self-catering cottages — with flights from 10 airports across Britain.

It's all in our 1985 brochure. See your travel agent for a copy. Or telephone Aer Lingus 01-439 7262. Come on holiday with Aer Lingus — the most interesting people do!

AER LINGUS HOLIDAYS to be sure!

A member of AIRTEL

"Once upon a time there was a land of fairytale scenery, enchanting castles, picturesque, medieval towns, unforgettable wine, folk and music festivals..."

Germany

1985 Germany celebrates the 200th anniversary of the Brothers Grimm, famous for fairytales including Snow White and Sleeping Beauty. You can follow their footsteps along the 'German Fairytale Road'.

1985 The 150 year Jubilee of trains in Germany is being celebrated with major events in Nuremberg. You can enjoy the nostalgia of travelling by steam train through the scenic countryside of Franconia.

1985 Even more holiday packages available by air, rail, car and coach, and for a lot less money than you would think.

Black Forest Staying in guesthouses at Lake Titisee. Travel by rail. 7 nights from **£144**

Harz Mountains Self catering holidays at Hahnenklee. Travel by own car with ferry crossing via Hamburg. 8 nights from **£107**

Weekend in Berlin Staying in hotels. Travel by air. 3 nights from **£150**

Please send me your free brochures of holiday offers in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Name _____
Address _____

To German National Tourist Office (Distribution Centre) Park Farm, Folkestone, Kent CT19 5DZ

Germany. More than just a holiday

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS E.V. GERMAN NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE

WEEK-END ARTS

What excites me about Pravda is that we're challenging the Government in the best way we can—on the stage: David Hare talks to Michael Billington about his new play and film

"THE showbiz life is not for me. Unless you get away from it regularly it blurs the mind." So remarked David Hare in the midst of a week where he flew to Berlin to collect his golden Bear Award for *Wetherby*, started rehearsals at the National of the Fleet Street comedy he has written with Howard Brenton, *Pravda*, and was being eagerly pursued by a BBC camera-crew. When I asked if he ever pined for the solitude of his study, he nodded eagerly and said that he wanted to escape showbiz for a bit.

Not that his mind shows any sign of thinning. Hare's particular quality, in conversation, is that he combines a socratic indignation with style: he detests much of what is happening in Britain now but he often hides his moral fervour under mockery. He also relishes a fight. He is appalled by what the Government is doing to the arts (amongst a hundred other things) but at least he feels the threat of Thatcherism has been fully revealed.

Talking at the National (where he runs a company with Richard Eyre) he said: "Upstairs I saw through months of meetings where people said don't worry, we'll get more money, the Government doesn't want to close the National down, we'll fix it through the Arts Council. I kept saying you're deluding yourself—there is no liberal consensus left."

Then when Peter went to see *Gowrie* he was told "Why don't you move into the West End and close that ridiculous Sixties building? The most cheerful thing happening is that people everywhere are realising what Thatcherism is about and are fighting it. The unemployed years ago must have felt that there would eventually be a programme of public investment to help them but now the ugly truth is beginning to dawn."

Something of this current mood of outrage comes through in *Wetherby* (opening at the Curzon West End next week), the first film Hare has written and directed for the cinema. It is a haunting, unclassifiable movie.

On the surface it is about a lonely Yorkshire school-



David Hare: triumph at Berlin this week for his new film *Wetherby*—picture by Martin Argles

teacher (Vanessa Redgrave) and young post-graduate student (Tim McInerney) who comes uninvited into her house. But it combines elements of mystery and thriller with a moral enquiry into why so many seemingly comfortable people lead such unhappy lives.

"It started out," says Hare, "as a dream-piece. I felt I'd been writing a lot of rational, organised work and I decided, for once, not to worry about what I was doing meant but to follow my instinct. So over six months I wrote a script that was free-associating, had no plot and a true nature. I dreamt partly memory. No one was going to make that. I then worked on a second version which was more like a conventional thriller-plot but which was an investigation of a suicide. That over-

Then I tried to combine

the two things together so that the degree to which it's like a thriller is that anything can happen. That's the feeling I was after—that you never know what will occur next. There was a person in Berlin who most pleased me by saying 'I found myself turning to the person next to me fearing what they were about to do to me.' That is exactly the feeling of disorientation I was after."

The thriller is for Hare a fascinating genre (it underpins his stage play *Knuckle* and later this year he hopes to make a movie-thriller, *The Butter Mountain*). "I used to read a lot of thrillers but I can't find good ones any more. I admired Ross Macdonald. I love Patricia Highsmith obviously and I greatly admire Dick Francis. Dick Francis was much in my mind in *Wetherby* because what he does is create a world which isn't real

but which is truthful. With Hitchcock, it's an incredibly alluring world he draws you into. Although it's nothing like the world one lives in—it's to do with horses, men who live alone in news houses, girls who stay one night and go—it nevertheless convinces you. He has no psychology at all which is why he's such an interesting writer. He simply describes."

Hare in *Wetherby* does more than describe. What he does is pin down a mood based not on a massive research into small-town Yorkshire life but on intuition and guesswork. "As I sat in pubs and wine-bars in Yorkshire, men who stood around in grey-fannels and green jackets and women who sat on bar-stools in two-piece suits seemed infinitely more mysterious than the exotic creatures I knew in London. I just knew that I

wanted to write about the romance and mystery of small-town middle-class life and the film is meant to be about what it's like to live in England now for a lot of people."

Most films about this background show the people as rather limited in their intelligence, desires and imagination. What the film is claiming—which seems to me optimistic—is that people who are dismissed as bourgeois souls are as full of passion and feeling as opera singers but they happen, because they're English, to repress these feelings. You could accuse the film of being a romantic view of the world, but if you open your eyes to how people actually behave it's there."

For Hare (who recreated a piece of Yorkshire in a field in Rickmansworth), the film was immensely pleasurable to make but is now total

agony to sit through because he can't alter its destiny. In fact, he is now up to his eyes at the National rehearsing *Pravda* and pushing a number of other projects towards completion: these include a musical about sex, *The Knave*, *Dusty Hughes* play about Russian revolutionary poets, 1921, which Richard Eyre will direct and two new works that have emerged from Peter Gill's Studio workshops that Hare wants to see on the main stage. Reluctant to discuss *Pravda* in detail, he stresses that it is not a work-play about the British press.

"It takes the state of Fleet Street as a metaphor for what is in the air generally. The play says that if you were a visitor from Mars and came here and read the Mail, the Express, the Telegraph, the Times, the Sunday Times, the Sunday Telegraph, the Sun and most

of the others you would conclude that the relation of government to newspapers and of newspapers to government was much as it was in the Soviet Union. Those of us who live here know that to be untrue. So what the play is asking is what is it about Thatcherism that is so appealing and what is it about Fleet Street that it gives up what you'd think a paper most prizes—its independence. Why are the papers so willing to get into bed with government?"

"But are they?" I cite the example of the right-wing papers growing disenchanted with the present government. Hare's answer is that what they are criticising is the government's competence and failure to fulfil the Thatcherite ideal. But isn't it significant, I ask, that even the Telegraph is now banging on about matters like the Government's lamentable arts policy?

"I've a lot of respect for the Telegraph," says Hare. "As a result of researching this play, I feel you can say of the Telegraph, as you can't of the Times, that they aren't Johnny Come Latelies. There isn't the sadistic kind of nastiness in the writing you find in the Times—a really unpleasant gloating over other people's failures and inadequacies. But Howard and I are not hitting any particular paper or person. We're trying to teach people to decode newspapers because we think there's a great deal of news management that what passes for news isn't."

The chance to argue the toss will come when *Pravda* opens on May 2 in the Olivier. With a cast of 25 it will, says Hare, be the largest of the big ones at the National. It will be the maximum cast-size in future. But he feels the timing of the play is dead right. "All through the recent troubles at the National, it's been like having a warm feeling in one's chest knowing that we were going to do a play that argues the job of opposition is to oppose. What is exciting to me about *Pravda* is that we're challenging the government in the best way we can on the stage." Hare says this like a warrior going into battle, indicating the genuine moral passion that exists under his stylish facade.

Val Arnold-Forster on the week's radio

Jewel roles

GOSSIP, I'm sorry to say, has got a bad name. But in its dictionary sense of idle talk, informal sense of what is going on, especially about persons or social incidents, it is a major pleasure of life and, of course, of radio. And the gossip, the better, the better.

The Maharaja series (Radio 4, Saturdays and Fridays) was the greatest possible gossip, stories of the Indian princes, of their palaces and jewels and servants, their exotic lives and histories, their autocratic powers and (as some were pretty keen to point out) their multiple responsibilities.

The stories, mostly remembered in a haze of golden nostalgia and often told with sly humour, were a delicious addition to the present Raj addiction. Even the names of the contributors were rich and redolent (they would, and perhaps do, Indian restaurants) and I deeply admired Charles Allen's facility with the names of all those Maharajas, Maharajahs, Nawabs and Maharajkumars of tongue-twistingly unfamiliar states.

And full of intriguing titbits: the fabulously rich Nizam who served one stale biscuit for tea, the amazing clothes, the problems of life in the zenana, and how do you have four granules who are Maharajis? (Answer: spend exactly half-an-hour with each).

The nostalgia wasn't only for the past splendours of the Moghuls and the Rajputs; there were also the delights of Edwardian Britain. They had British nannies as well as British political advisers. They shot tigers, and played cricket. Dinner jackets as well as brocade and pearls. Small boys were whisked away from the sweetmeats of the zenana ladies into the rigours of English public schools, or worse still, imitations of them, to learn to keep stiff upper lips.

Now, their titles and their privy purses are removed (though not without grumbles of broken promises), they have gone into politics or retired into comparative poverty, and their palaces are museums—though they did seem to have a palace or two, quite a few retainers and plenty of local fealty.

Once again we must be very grateful to Charles Allen for seeking out and recording stories and memories which might otherwise be forgotten. But again I found the carefully constructed montage of often unidentified speakers an unsatisfactory format. At best it gives a continuous impression of a distant magic world, but it can also have one with a maddening perception of one great mixed-up entity. And, as the programme made clear, these were in fact remarkably different states in almost every way, ruled by notably even, scintillatingly, distinct personalities.

For this reason, the 6th programme, an interview with the dignified old Maharajwala of Pungarur, was the most memorable though the music, as in others in the series, was sometimes irritatingly intrusive. The book, *Lives of the Indian Princes* (Century Publishing, £12.95), though it doesn't give you the charm and sparkle of the times startingly upper-crust accents, has the added pleasure of plentiful illustrations of some of them touchingly comic.

A Touch of Midas? (Radio 4, Tuesdays) could have been the western equivalent of Maharaj. High-class gossip again, this time about modern millionaires William Davis, who interviewed a succession of rich, is, we were told, a millionaire himself. So the idea presumably was to have a particularly candid, intimate discussion, even a confession, of unctuousness with intimacy, never pressing for the illuminating answers and letting his subjects off far too lightly. Only once when he talked to Robert Maxwell, did Mr Davis appear to forget his fears of being drummed out of the Millionaire's Club and that was when he rudely inquired if Maxwell minded being called the Bouncing Czech? Mr Maxwell mulled bleakly about hoping he had a sense of humour.

I'm baffled by the Wordsmiths at Gorsewood (Radio 4, Mondays and Tuesdays). Sue Limb has written, and Jonathan James-Moore has produced with some relish, a spoof about the Wordsworths and Coleridge in the Lake District. It seems an eccentric subject for satire, since few listeners will be on very familiar territory, so far the script is not exactly witty, but it is lively once and performed with great verve.

Sometimes a spoof can have a charm of its own, even though its satirical purpose is lost. Cold Comfort Farm has long outlived the novels of Mary Webb. Come to think of it, the Wordsmiths has a touch of Cold Comfort—and I can't say better than that.

The cathedral choir of Winchester, of Westminster as stated yesterday, sang the new York Webber requiem in New York on Sunday.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Driving School

"BRAKE! Brake! Brake!" intoned Gary. He might, you felt, have added like Alfred Lord Tennyson teaching Lady Tennyson to drive that he would his tongue could utter the thoughts that arose in him.

Just Another Day's Driving School (BBC2) was taking Bob Newhart at his word. I've had an idea for a wonderful documentary. There's a group of men who face death in 10 different ways and I'm talking about driving instructors. Wonderful is pushing it a bit—unless you are the British School of Motoring who must have been tickled pink—but Driving School was very fortunate in dear Mrs Patience Pumphrey and (at £9 a lesson) quite expensive Mr Cavendish.

Unlike the other pupils and instructors, who were on jokey, back-chattering terms, Mrs Pumphrey and Mr Cavendish communicated with

almost eighteenth-century courtesy. "Very... smooth start, Mrs Pumphrey, very smooth indeed." "It's your teaching, Mr Cavendish. It was Mrs Pumphrey's 12th lesson and they had, you might say, grown old together."

Perhaps Mr Cavendish had grown the older of the two. Mrs Pumphrey was 68, a charmingly insouciant lady with a true nature. "My mind tends to go off and admire the roses and forsythia and the moon. I have these good days and bad days and sometimes they are very bad." Mr Cavendish was beginning to lose his hair and had, at times, a pronounced stutter.

"C... can I have a left at the roundabout. A left at the roundabout... I asked you to turn left... at the roundabout." "It does," said Mrs Pumphrey. "It does," said Mrs Cavendish with feeling and they bucketed off into the sunset. At least I suppose so, judging from Mrs Pumphrey's reference to the moon.

It was a remarkable thing Mrs Pumphrey who, on dry land, could have been mistaken for Miss Marple look on, behind the wheel, all the attributes and even the appearance of Mr Todd.

The starting eyes, the frantic turn of the head as if in pursuit of a passing fly, the exhilarating frenzy of it, I'm doing 50, I'm doing 60, said Mr Cavendish, a man for whom one's admiration increased, and the phrase seemed all too appropriate, in leaps and bounds.

His demeanour while Mrs Pumphrey took her third test was touching. A mother hen would have taken off her hat to him, an expectant father, he recognised the symptoms. He sat on a bollard and chewed his moustache a bit. Sometimes he paced about. When an ambulance passed, his siren striking, his convulsive start would not have disgraced Mrs Pumphrey, that specialist in convulsive starts.

She passed, by heaven, she passed. Seeing her emerge with a green slip, Mr Cavendish rushed forward, surprised by joy and crying from sheer habit. "Mind you back there!"

I do think the Government might have mentioned, when taking my money for Television shares, that the system was cluttered with bugs. I should want to invest in infestation-free shares. Mrs Pumphrey's reference to the moon.

20 Vision at 10a Gt. Titchfield St. W1 for £10. The Attorney General and I saw it free. I can't speak for him but I thought it an eye-opener and as such worth the price of an alarm clock.

QUEEN'S

Michael Billington

Caine Mutiny

THEY say you can never fail with a court-room drama. In fact, I can't remember when one in London last succeeded. But that might just be changed by the revival of Herman Wouk's *The Caine Mutiny* Court-Martial at the Queen's since it boasts the massive iconic presence of Charlton Heston as Captain Queeg. Mr Heston doesn't look altogether natural in naval uniform but he gives a perfectly decent, honourable performance as the self-condemning, paranoid hero.

The play itself starts rather stiffly. We are in a billow-orange San Francisco court-martial room in 1945 where a young lieutenant is charged with mutiny. He has relieved his captain of command of a destroyer-minesweeper during

a typhoon and ordered the crew to sail into the storm. Before we are properly settled we are pummeled with a lot of fairly crucial, technical information about the manoeuvring of the vessel and a lot of witnesses are whisked on and off the stand.

However, our interest quickens when a terrified junior signalman (David Woodcock) arrives as comic relief and when a cocksure young psychiatrist is broken down by the defence, we begin to get a sniff of drama. Heavy hints are dropped that the ship's captain is not altogether stable, suffering as he does from perfectionist anxiety and an inferiority complex. And when Captain Queeg takes the stand he slowly reveals himself to be insane, obsessive, deceitful, cowardly and pathetic; as he starts to relate steel-halls between the outstretched palms of his hands we know his number is up.

But although the final scene, with its implication that trouble-making literary intellectuals are inferior to insane naval regulars, leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, the play is a gem. Mr Heston is certainly good casting as Queeg since he looks like some Nordic deity in uniform and since his very presence implies a rugged normality. But although he

is physically stiff, he breaks down convincingly, swivelling his tomahawk-profile from side to side and revealing a grinning wall-fall of teeth as he desperately argues his case.

Ben Cross as the self-hating defence lawyer matches Mr Heston in sharp-profiled acting and there is a particularly good performance from John Schuck as the prognathous-jawed prosecutor. Mr Heston, as director, could however do more to animate a static play and find something for the naval jurors to do other than give a convincing imitation of Easter Island statues.

This review appeared in later editions yesterday.

GOLDSMITH'S HALL

Hugo Cole

Campanella recital

IT WAS, I think, another Italian pianist, Ballista, who gave a whole concert of one-minute works in London some years back. Campanella's almost non-stop sequence of 19 Scarlatti sonatas demanded

the same sort of versatility and ability to catch the passing mood on the wing.

With a crystal clear articulation, even touch and the right sort of humour, nothing essential was lost. Campanella's little anthology included a fair number of grotesques: the drooping, hiccuping F Major K518 and the delightful G Major K427 punctuated by abrupt chords as though an impatient orchestra was breaking in on the pianist's exercises.

Campanella was also impressive in Schubert's second A Minor Sonata—a serious and weighty performance though the charming second theme of the finale was most elegantly handled. But the most remarkable performance was of Weber's C Major Sonata in which the glittering harmonic passage-work is only one element. The minuet-scherzo in fact about the most serious movement of the lot, interest being sustained with great resourcefulness.

Campanella's performance was never over-dramatised, brought out all the distinction of this picturesque and aristocratic work and staggered us in the final moto perpetuo—maximum speed plus maximum clarity, even managing to work in some elegant secondary infections. A quite exceptional recital by any standards.

Highlights of next week's television and radio

Monday
Arms (BBC 2, 9.50). A splendid curtain-raiser to a season of Marcel Carné's best films which begins on Friday on BBC2 with *Quai des Brumes*. Georges Franju enters him "Director" and Truffaut finally came to the view that Les Enfants du Paradis was worth all his own 23 films put together. From the generous clips from Carné's films in this profile, you can believe them both.

Reparations (C4, 9.0). This series at last comes alive as Big Mama Thornton, in her baggy man's suit and wide straw hat, struts on stage like a black Marlene Dietrich and sings a wicked (and the original) version of Bound Dog. She and half a dozen other veteran bluesers are filmed at a nostalgic Leg-

ends of Rhythm 'n' Blues concert in Los Angeles, claimed by Johnny Otis to be the birth-place of R and B. Chicago might have something to say about that.

Tuesday
Five Twelve (ITV, 10.30). Profile of the singing family Campbell: grandparents Dave and Betty performed their own brand of protest songs in the boathouse and fishing communities of Aberdeenshire in the Thirties, their son Ian and his group rose to fame in the folk boom of the Sixties, and now the present generation, Rob and Ali, founder members of UB40 are carrying the torch with their mild-mannered reggae songs about the dole queues and malaise of today's youth. The second film follows a Jamaican immigrant who, with his white

wife, returns to his home country and some unpleasant surprises after 22 years in Britain.

Wednesday
QED: The Science Of Sexual Attraction (BBC 1, 9.25). The pop science series returns with a rather jokey investigation into why men and women find each other attractive. It roams from a singles bar where "I bet I can outdrink you" proves the least successful opening gambit—to a laboratory where smell-producing hormones in sweat are analysed. It is irritating to hear that women's rounded forms have evolved as a result of "millions of lustful males" on the other hand "men's bums are now approaching the status of women's breasts. What does evolution hold for them?"

Thursday
Design Matters (C4, 11.0). Hearing Alison Lurie say that choosing an outfit for the day is "really designing yourself" suddenly makes the search for something that's clean and warm seem a whole lot grander—artistic even. She talks to various people about why they dress as they do in the first of a ten-part series about how our personal paraphernalia and surroundings affect us.

Friday
The State of the Vatican (Radio 4, 8.30 pm). Start of a five-part series in which Bernard Jackson looks at the Vatican and the men who lie behind the face of the Holy See. This week, the history.

Saturday
College Enterprise (Radio 4, 7.20 pm). This channel's interest in small business enterprise is, at least, optimistic. This time we meet some innovative undergraduates selling their wares.

Sunday
Jack Squaler's Time (Radio 4, 3.30 pm). Lady Walton, widow of Sir William, talks to Richard Baker about life with the composer. Tomorrow: A Kind of Hal-tow-en (Radio 3, 8.40 pm). A man wakes by the grave of Dylan Thomas, and then, in the local pub, a violent encounter with a fisherman leads to the police and a

psychiatrist, and another Radio 3 search for identity.

Monday
Dangerous (Radio 4, 8.15 pm). A play about a zoo keeper who forms a deep attachment to George the gorilla. But when the zoo threatens to sell George, his keeper stages a sit-in.

Tuesday
Janice Long (Radio 1, 7.30 pm). Opportunity to hear, and talk to, the new Controller of Radio 1, Johnny Beering.

Wednesday
The State of the Vatican (Radio 4, 8.30 pm). Start of a five-part series in which Bernard Jackson looks at the Vatican and the men who lie behind the face of the Holy See. This week, the history.

Thursday
College Enterprise (Radio 4, 7.20 pm). This channel's interest in small business enterprise is, at least, optimistic. This time we meet some innovative undergraduates selling their wares.

Sunday
Jack Squaler's Time (Radio 4, 3.30 pm). Lady Walton, widow of Sir William, talks to Richard Baker about life with the composer. Tomorrow: A Kind of Hal-tow-en (Radio 3, 8.40 pm). A man wakes by the grave of Dylan Thomas, and then, in the local pub, a violent encounter with a fisherman leads to the police and a

psychiatrist, and another Radio 3 search for identity.

Monday
Dangerous (Radio 4, 8.15 pm). A play about a zoo keeper who forms a deep attachment to George the gorilla. But when the zoo threatens to sell George, his keeper stages a sit-in.

Tuesday
Janice Long (Radio 1, 7.30 pm). Opportunity to hear, and talk to, the new Controller of Radio 1, Johnny Beering.

Wednesday
The State of the Vatican (Radio 4, 8.30 pm). Start of a five-part series in which Bernard Jackson looks at the Vatican and the men who lie behind the face of the Holy See. This week, the history.

Thursday
College Enterprise (Radio 4, 7.20 pm). This channel's interest in small business enterprise is, at least, optimistic. This time we meet some innovative undergraduates selling their wares.

Sunday
Jack Squaler's Time (Radio 4, 3.30 pm). Lady Walton, widow of Sir William, talks to Richard Baker about life with the composer. Tomorrow: A Kind of Hal-tow-en (Radio 3, 8.40 pm). A man wakes by the grave of Dylan Thomas, and then, in the local pub, a violent encounter with a fisherman leads to the police and a

ALTERNATIVE THEATRE

ALBANY EMPRESS 7.9 March 691 3333
FOCO MOVO THEATRE COMPANY
WEEK IN WEEK OUT
by Tunde Adebimpe
Doors 7.15 Show 8.0 pm

BRENTFORD WATERLOO ARTS CENTRE 61 568 1178
40 Brentford High St. Brentford Mdx
Across the river from New Gardens
Tonight at 7.30 pm. PEER GYNT
Tomorrow THE NOBLES
Licenced Restaurant Bar 1.00 Car Park

CANAL CAFE THEATRE 291 6254
Bridge House Little Venice W2
JOURNEY TO LOVE
Thu-Sun 10 pm
NEWS REVIEW

DONMAR WAREHOUSE 838 3828
41 Earlham St. Covent Garden W1C
Until 20 March
From Then ANGELS OF FIRE
PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD

DRILL HALL 627 8270
15 Chancery St. WC2
Ends Tonight ROSE ENGLISH in
THE BELLOVED
From Then ANGELS OF FIRE
Radical Poetry Festival

GREENWICH 658 7756
MY BROTHER'S KEEPER
a new play by Nigel Williams
Passionate love and intrigue funny
Until 22 Mar at 7.45 pm
Sat Mar 2.30 pm

HALF MOON 792 4000
213 Mile End Rd E1
SCRAP
a political thriller
by Sel Maqsood
Blackmail, greed, betrayal
Mon Mar 8.0 pm
Sat Mar 4.15 pm
Tickets from 2.00
Usdly from 11 seats inclusive Mon-Thu

Join our FREE mailing list. Send us to
Dept 6 THEATRE GUARDIAN, P.O.
Box 552 9E7 716

HABESHA CENTRE 713 3881
Santo (Carnegie Centre NW3)
NIGHT MOTHER
with Susan Waddell & Marjorie
Written by Marsha Norman
L.C.A. 7.9 Mar at 7 pm 930 3647
John Simonbach

INTERNATIONAL MADNESS
MERMAD 236 5568
North Pinner Cx 71 9999
John Simonbach

OF MICE & MEN
Expts at 7.30 pm (Tue 5.15u Mals at 3.0 pm)
3.0 pm

ORANGE TREE, Richmond 940 3833
Today at 8 pm only
HAROLD THE FIRST QUARTO
by William Shakespeare
Mon-Sat 8 pm Sat 5 pm
Week at 2.30 pm until 10 April

SIR RICHARD TEELE 356 1732
ENGLISH TOURING CO. LTD

TRICYCLE 328 8626
Tonight at 8 pm 328 8626

CARMEN
The Play... again 14.6

CHILDREN'S EVENTS
TRICYCLE 328 8626
SATURDAY SHOWS FOR CHILDREN
PASS THE PARCEL
for 3-5 year olds
at 11.30 am

OUT OF TOWN
FAIRMIDRAM CENTRE 226 1561
12.15.13 Mals
FOCO MOVO IN DEATH WATCH
11 Mals
INCUBUS IN THE SECRET AGENT
All shows 7.30 pm. Ring for details

chagall

Royal Academy of Arts
11 January-31 March 1985

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1

Open 10-6 daily, including Sundays

The exhibition is made possible by The First National Bank of England

سلا من الامم

WEEK-END PEOPLE



SEYMOUR—not my job to reveal truths, merely to create interest. Picture by Frank Martin

He who wins doesn't always dare

HE WHO would valiantly be has never been much choice for the popular author. Consider the heroes in Gerald Seymour's novels. At face value, the hero of his first book, *Harry's Game*, was a British Army undercover agent in Belfast. The next was a clapped-out SIS hitman. His last was an SAS captain in Afghanistan.

Yet the most memorable characters in these compelling and authentically crafted novels were an even more unsavoury bunch. Seymour has always sympathetically examined the motivations and sensitivities of terrorists whom he observed over 15 years with ITN. Invariably, however, they nose-dive as he lines up with the angels.

A decade after *Harry's Game* his latest book returns to Northern Ireland. It has no recognisable hero at all. The Central figure in *Field Of Blood*, published

next week, is a supergrass who is torn between Provisional IRA threats and the unconvincing assurances of his RUC minders. The informer is squalid and pathetic but one senses that, with a little fine tuning, Seymour could have crossed a forbidden threshold.

According to Ernest Mandel in his recent analysis of crime fiction, Delightful Murder, market forces dictate that the hero of a modern sophisticated thriller is a tragic figure, "a petty-bourgeois rather than a proletarian-revolutionary protagonist."

Mandel adds: "The farthest the sophisticated thriller can go on an ideological level is to reveal and intensify the general crisis of bourgeois ideology. It cannot reach the point of breaking totally with that ideology or transcending it."

Given that Mandel is

grinding a Marxist axe, he has a point: bookshops groan with the weight of ex-SAS men coming off the shelf. So I asked Seymour whether it was possible to contemplate an IRA hero. Seymour is a hesitant and shy man who chose his words carefully as he touched his hair, which appears to have narrowly escaped a scalping party.

He began to say that he tried to depict the Provisionals as they might be, but that it was not his job to reveal truths, merely to create interest. Later he admitted the problem of writing about on-going conflicts. "It's much easier when the whole thing is over and you know who's won," he said. "Heroes are usually on the winning side."

I wondered whether the IRA had felt that they had been Godfathered in *Harry's Game*. "I have not sought to

ask. If you are going to write about Northern Ireland you cannot set out to please one side or the other."

In fact he got it from both sides. The British Army withdrew their cooperation from the shooting of *Harry's Game* when their suggested script alterations were declined. Incensed by the screening, Delours Price announced that she would write a play showing the provos in their true light.

He recently moved with his family to Somerset for six years. It looks like an exodus by the big earners, with Len Deighton now pulling up his computer terminals.

Seymour says it was always his intention to return to Britain. He had visited too many places full of ageing expatriates not to know that, at 44, it was time to leave. A decisive factor was the necessity of collaboration

on screenplays. *Harry's Game* and *The Glory Boys* took nearly a decade to reach the small screen, but *The Contract* is in production as at the time, not even Sandy Gall, he said, "I was some what relieved. All right, I chickened out going in on my own. I was a bit anxious about what I should have done. Perhaps that is the difference between a writer and a reporter."

He turned in his press card in 1978 and was surprised at how fast he felt like every other punter watching *News At Ten*. This was the termination of a 21-year withdrawal period as ITN's man in Rome. There he had begun writing a book, *Red Fox*, which almost blew up in his face. It was a kidnapping story, based on the premise that the Italians would buckle at the knees.

"I was 120 pages in when Aldo Moro was kidnapped. The Italians said 'We're standing very firm' and Aldo Moro ended up in the boot of a Renault 4. That made me quite frightened, in a way. I felt that if I'd started three months earlier I'd have got the whole thing totally wrong."

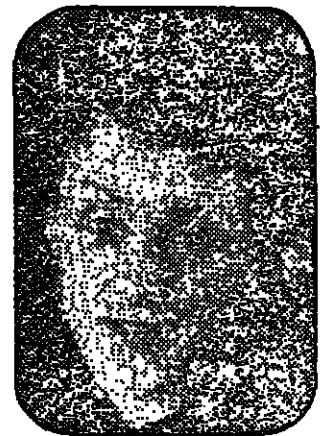
Is he afraid of drying up? "I'm not sure that writing books is a pensionable career," he said. "It doesn't get easier it gets harder. You wind yourself up and set yourself hurdles to get over in order that it should be difficult, because that will make you work at it. You're frightened that at some stage you'll get too comfortable. You have to stay angry and caring. If you start using formulas to get you there, you'll collapse."

On *Monday, Field Of Blood* is published by Collins, £8.95 and *In Honour Bound* is published by Fontana, £1.95.

When he and Walter Brearley routed the Players at Lord's in 1906 the terror was Knox. One of the Players retreated towards the square-leg umpire and watched without emotion Knox scatter his wickets. "I've got a wife and two children," he said as he departed from the battlefield.

When he and Walter Brearley routed the Players at Lord's in 1906 the terror was Knox. One of the Players retreated towards the square-leg umpire and watched without emotion Knox scatter his wickets. "I've got a wife and two children," he said as he departed from the battlefield.

The Druid who read the runes right



HYNES—10 years of theatrical success

THIS YEAR the girl from the grocery store celebrates 10 years of success. Garry Hynes is the inspiration be-

hind Ireland's first professional theatre outside Dublin. In 1975, aged 21, she founded Druid Theatre Company in her home town of Galway. It has been hailed as one of the most remarkable enterprises in the land.

Druid was conceived at University College Galway and delivered in a Jesuit school hall. By 1979 the company had outgrown a rented room behind a hotel and had built a 150-seat theatre above a grocery warehouse. Its consistent 95 per cent audiences have now persuaded the Irish government to finance a larger permanent home.

This week the company opened at London's Donmar Warehouse with a home-grown product, *Playboy Of The Western World*. Two years ago they took the production to the Aran Islands where J. M. Synge created

the play from a local story.

It was a magical experience. The whole island turned out. We crossed 30 miles of fairly rough water in currachs, boats covered with canvas and tar. We couldn't take our set in so we played it with orange crates, oil lamps and candles. One had the feeling that Synge's ghost was stalking around outside."

Druid's tours normally attract a similar degree of attention. "Some places have not had a performance since the touring days of Annie McMaster in the late fifties. People come from up to 40 miles around."

She had been convinced that Galway could support a professional theatre. It had a large student population, a big industrial estate and the paraphernalia of a major seaside resort. Besides which, she says, it is a pretty won-

derful place. The Dublin stage had seemed too remote to contemplate. Paying themselves £12 a week from bank loans, her 15 hopefuls began rehearsing.

Their £1,500 Arts Council grant has grown to £105,000 — quite insufficient, she claims, for a company employing 20, mainly professionals. They have never felt obliged to perform populist pieces, although their new 350-seat theatre is intended to serve as a venue for touring productions.

Druid's example gave impetus to the Arts Council's burgeoning regional policy. Four years ago a purpose-built theatre was completed in Cork, and arts theatres have sprung up in Limerick and Sligo.

In 1983 Garry Hynes became the first woman to win the Best Irish Director Award.

A new string to her vest

IT IS a bit of a mystery why Vanessa Redgrave's visitor blows his brains out in David Hare's intense film *Wetherby* which opens next week. All she did was to offer him a cup of tea. We learn that his advances had been spurned by Suzanne Hamilton, who wanders about in a string vest. In the circumstances, a chap could easily lose his head.

Ms Hamilton, 24, had just returned from Kenya when I called at her Islington flat this week. She was guarded by a Rotweiler, which resembles a Doberman which has been taking body-building lessons.

In the past year she has been popping up almost as regularly as Nastassja Kinski. She was Winston Smith's thoughtcrime in 1984, shot Wetherby in six weeks, then played the lead in an American TV film. On Wednesday she returns to Nairobi to join Robert Redford and Meryl Streep on the set of *Out of Africa*.

She is hoping to avoid a repeat of her first encounter with Nairobi customs. She was waved through and then stopped. "I had been given a massive suitcase full of wigs and Rachel Kempson's costumes. We had to say this was our personal property. I said the value was about £150. They managed to charge me £200. They did it because I lost my temper."

She has a small part in the screen story of Karen Blixen, played by Meryl Streep. It required a crash course in riding and polo. "I have been riding every day at Mill Hill. I like it so much I bought a horse."

She began acting for fun with Anna Scher's experimental theatre for children, and starred in the film *Swallows and Amazons* when she was 12. This encounter with a camera lens proved such an indelible experience that she enrolled at the Central School of Music and Drama to learn stage techniques.

and commentator, 67; Ronald Searle, artist, 65; Lord Templeman, law lord, 65.

BIRTHDAYS

TODAY: Pat Arrowsmith, of *Aspen*, 53; Margaret Barbiel, dancer, 38; Harry Blech, founder, conductor, London Mozart Players, 75; Lord Elton, minister of state for home affairs, 55; Jon Finch, actor, 44; Geoffrey Grigson, poet, critic, 80; Peter Heathfield, general secretary, National Union of Mineworkers, 50; Cardinal Basil Hume, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, 62; John Gardner, composer, 68; Dame Naomi James, yachtswoman, 36; Jennifer Jones, actress, 56; J. P. R. Williams, surgeon, former rugby football international, 36.

TOMORROW: Peter O'Sullivan, racing journalist,



HAMILTON—Cup of tea. Picture by Kenneth Saunders

After three years, she says, she was still speaking intimately to an imaginary camera.

In 1982 she broke the habit in the West End production of Tom Stoppard's *The Real Thing*. Since then she has been preoccupied with TV and films, including *Brimstone & Treacle* and *Polanski's Tess*.

During the shooting of *Wetherby*, she says, she found Vanessa Redgrave to

be one of the most generous actresses she had worked with. "When I arrived I remember thinking 'My God, this is a classy cast'. But Vanessa is so wonderfully down-to-earth about her work."

Ms Hamilton admits to being very ambitious, with the rider that she really wants to work on projects that she believes in. "That is a luxury for an actor. But when it comes along you have to grasp it."

Sandinistas doing the Lambeth Walk

WASHINGTON'S constantly growing pressure on Nicaragua has had one beneficial side-effect — support in Britain for the beleaguered Sandinistas is rising, including twinning arrangements with communities in Nicaragua. The oldest link is between the London borough of Lambeth and the Atlantic Coast town of Bluefields, where English-speakers of Caribbean origin predominate.

In London this week was Galio Gurdian, the director of CIDCA, the Independent Centre for Research and Documentation of the Atlantic Coast. He is an anthropologist who has spent many years on the coast working with the numerous Indian communities and Creoles. He is also a member of the six person National Commission on Autonomy set up by the Sandinistas to give Indian communities legal status for the first time.

Last year CIDCA produced a report on allegations of Sandinista mistreatment of Indians in the first years of the revolution. In it, Army excesses were criticised.

The Bluefields-Lambeth twinning arrangement is designed to build on a natural link and create solidarity projects. It is funded by ratepayers since the Local Government Act prevents that.

One scheme under way is the supply of a river ambulance (in the Bluefields area, travel by water is the only form of transport) funded by EEC money obtained through Lambeth's Euro-MP, Richard Balfe.

Other twins are between Puerto Cabezas and Manchester, Oxford and Leon (with the oldest universities in each country), Leicester and Masaya (both shoe-making areas) and Sheffield and Estelí, which has one of the hottest goldmines in the world.



BOOTH—with Mick Jagger cut out. Picture by Kenneth Saunders

Made in his Stone image

"IN THE tradition of Michael Herr's *Dispatches*", said the blurb for Stanley Booth's *The True Adventures of the Rolling Stones*. The book begins: "It is late. All the little snakes are asleep. It wasn't long before this phrase evoked Herr's own phrase about dead snakes kept too long in a jar."

The book has been in a jar for 15 years. In 1969 Booth, a blues journalist from the Okaloosa Swamp in Georgia, secured the Stones' agreement for his book. He began to cover their American tour before the tour covered him. He scribbled furiously, noting everything.

The tour came to a shuddering halt with the Hells Angels killing people at Altamont. When I first encountered Jagger, the singer had shown

his dominance by looking away first. So when I met Booth I was interested to see if he still clung to this Time Magazine theory. A small man, he grasped my hand in a nut-cracking grip. Dominance takes many forms. On his hotel TV set was a large cut-out of Mick Jagger.

He explained the series of misfortunes that had held up his book until an era when American reviewers would welcome it like ravenous hyenas. Realising that his first publishers wanted a different sort of book, he submitted an unpolished draft. He replied to threats of litigation with an envelope of pillow feathers.

He completed is own draft of nearly 750,000 words. Then he broke his back. "I was broke for years on end. What money I had was spent on drugs. I was pretty,

much in slow motion. But I had the great good fortune to have a story to tell."

What story? Most rock biographies reveal the midjet behind the edifice. His book reveals a band of wimps led by a fugitive from the cultural moonscape of Dartford.

"They are far from being wimps," he protested. "At Altamont we were surrounded by Hells Angels. The Stones stayed and played one of the best concerts I have ever heard."

True, while flesh was being ripped. One of Jagger's most coherent appeals during this fracas, recorded for posterity by Booth, is this: "Who-who, I mean like people, who's fighting and what?"

The *True Adventures of the Rolling Stones* is published by Heinemann, £9.95.

Manchester Guardian

1935

MARCH 2...The comedian has always longed to play Hamlet. Dan Leno's desire to set a serious part makes one of the most pathetic pages in the story of the London theatre. Now that George Robey, as Falstaff, has tasted Shakespeare's blood, he will almost certainly aspire to play King Lear. And what does our great comedienne Miss Gracie Fields want to play? She wants the film people to let her act the heroine of "Love on the Dole," the play made out of Walter Greenwood's tragicomic tale of Lancashire folk out of work.

"It's too political, they tell me," she said. "They want me to be amusing. And there is nothing to laugh at in the heroine of 'Love on the Dole'—it is all too true, that story, I can tell you."

It's a pity that the films will not deal with some of the most serious problems of modern life. Can't you persuade them to do so, Miss Fields?

Miss Gracie Fields did not answer.

The interviewer felt rather uncomfortable as if he were intruding. "Miss Fields, perhaps you will get Greenwood, a Lancashire man, to write a story especially for you?"

"That is just what I propose to do," she said. "I am seeing him within a few days about it. I did very well with the Yorkshireman's story (Mr Priestley's *Sing As We Go*). Perhaps I shall do as well with a tale by a Lancashire man."

MARCH 5: Cricketer (Neville Cardus) N. Knorr was the Surrey fast bowler from 1904 to 1910, and it was his achievement to follow in the tradition of Richardson and Lockwood and not seem medium-paced or slow. These were the days when every county could boast a fast bowler. The pace of Knorr was terrifying. He made the ball fly about the heads of batsmen alarmingly—even on the neck.

On *Monday, Field Of Blood* is published by Collins, £8.95 and *In Honour Bound* is published by Fontana, £1.95.

His short "kicking" balls were the natural consequence of that erratic power which is a fast bowler's best asset. He relied on speed to beat his man; he had an off-break, but it was velocity and a difficult rise from the pitch that scared his victims. And sometimes he did really scare them.

When he and Walter Brearley routed the Players at Lord's in 1906 the terror was Knox. One of the Players retreated towards the square-leg umpire and watched without emotion Knox scatter his wickets. "I've got a wife and two children," he said as he departed from the battlefield.

MARCH 7: James Bone on Epstein's new sculptures. In his colossal figure "Behold the Man!" at his first exhibition in the Leicester Galleries Mr Jacob Epstein returns again to the idea of Christ. Ten years ago he carved a standing figure of Christ with the nail-marks in his hands after the Resurrection. He also made a great bronze of the Virgin and the Child Christ.

The present sculpture stands eleven feet high, carved of Subiaco marble. It is too large for the gallery, but this crampedness intensifies the sense of crushing pressure bearing upon the squat, enduring figure crowned with thorns, the gigantic head, the bracing of the chest, the square rock-like shape of the whole with its shallow modelling suggests a caricature of suffering.

The sculptor never explains his sculptures. Whatever they have to say is there in the language of his art.

MARCH 8: Sir Malcolm Campbell yesterday at Daytona Beach broke his own world's land speed record with a mean speed over two runs of 276.816 miles an hour. The previous record was 272.11 miles an hour. Sir Malcolm says he will be fifty on Monday (March 11) said in October of last year that it was his ambition to reach a speed of 300 miles an hour with the Blue Bird before finally relinquishing his "hobby," and a statement by Lady Campbell after yesterday's achievement suggest that he may stay on at Daytona for 10 days in the hope of breaking his new record.

sculptor, 61; Pieris Paul Read, novelist, 44; Viv Richards, cricketer, 33; the Earl of Snowdon, photographer, 55; Zena Walker, actress, 51; Dame Margaret Weston, director, Science Museum, 59.

FIDAY: Gyles Brandreth, journalist, broadcaster, 37; Anthony Caro, sculptor, 61; Cyd Charisse, dancer, 64; Michael Croft, founder, director, National Youth Theatre, 63; Michael Grade, controller, BBC-1, 42; Douglas Hurd, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, and thriller writer, 55; Lynn Redgrave, actress, 42; Lynne Seymour, dancer, 46; Robert Tear, tenor, 46; David Wilkie, swimmer, 30.

People is written by Stuart Wavell

Terror for the sake of terror

However great the successors of the security forces may be, the IRA is never likely to lack either the weapons or the volunteers to carry out attacks like that on the RUC in Newry. Therefore, the well-worn argument runs, it is necessary to remove the motivation. That would be difficult even if it were clear what the motivation is, but since that must now be in doubt the task is almost impossible.

The stated motives of Sinn Féin are the unity of Ireland and the removal of British jurisdiction. Those are also the stated ambitions of all the nationalist politicians in the New Ireland Forum (chapter 5 para 7). Whereas the Forum parties say they are prepared to look at other structures, the IRA is not. But when it comes to the point, Fianna Fáil under Mr Charles Haughey is also unwilling to accept anything less than unity in full and final settlement, and the much vaunted consent clauses turn out to mean that Unionists' consent would be required only to the form of unity, not to the principle of it — which Fianna Fáil regards as beyond argument. Thus even supposing a settlement satisfactory to the entire Social Democratic and Labour party (not just Mr Hume) were possible, the national ambition of the Republic, as stated in its constitution and upheld by Fianna Fáil, would still remain unmet and the IRA's aim would retain its political legitimacy. At the international level it might be possible to reach an agreement between the present British and Irish Governments. That would be useless in terms of disfranchising the IRA unless both major parties in the Republic accepted it. The political complexion of the Republic makes such an outcome virtually impossible. So the IRA can brush aside Dublin's condemnation of its methods with the response that those are the only methods likely to work.

The methods of terrorism are not, however, likely to work and the IRA is smart enough to know that. What it is asking — the surrender of the Unionists — is not in Britain's power to give. This is where the difficulty arises about motivation. For if the stated object of a terror campaign cannot be achieved, then the campaign becomes self-sustaining. The purpose of bombing Newry police station is the bombing of Newry police station. It is not exactly terrorism for its own sake but it is terrorism intended to demonstrate that the capacity for terrorism still exists. We can see no way out other than the one we have canvassed in the past: a confederation of the two Irelands. And the implications of that have been large enough to make even the most robust politicians flinch.

Who dunnit, and why bother?

You begin to feel a little sorry for Auntie. The BBC wants a £65 licence fee: in support of which cause it has rational arguments and independent accountants' reports aplenty. But somehow the message doesn't seem to be playing very well elsewhere in the media. "Who but the barnyard of the BBC would tread the public with such contempt?" asked the Daily Star yesterday, lathering words like "arrogant" and "cynical" across its leader column. Meanwhile, The Sun, not for the first time, was belabouring the "Oliver Twists" of Broadcasting House and (like the Star) launching "a desperate space rescue mission to save telly Timelord Doctor Who." As the boot goes in, the Daily Express polishes its metal toe-caps; whilst The Times barely seems to let a day pass without some interminable editorial attack upon the Corporation with, until very recently, no signs of rebuttal from its letter-writing readers.

The BBC, in sum, has never had it so rough. What on earth can be going wrong? Quite a lot, actually: though it pays to separate the strands. On the one hand, £65 is a pretty steep rise after three years, against a background of comparatively lack lustre programming. So the case was always going to be a hard one to battle through. But the other hand is a good deal murkier. Mrs Thatcher — according to her lobby lads — is fed up with the BBC and wants it to take advertising. That set the bounds going. And some of those bounds (it may neutrally be observed) have quite a lot to gain from the dismemberment or crippling of the BBC. (Fleet, publishers of the Star and Express, have a fat shareholding in TV-AM; Mr Rupert Murdoch's broadcasting interests are global and legion). But beyond even that chilly climate, the Corporation is having great problems in getting its act together. Does one (as in times past) argue quietly with Ministers? Or does one opt for Peter Hall street theatre? The answer — disastrously at the moment — seems to be a bit of both. The cancelling and resuscitation of Dallas was a pointless furore, stirring the pot. And now there is (or isn't) Doctor Who. You can make a perfectly sensible case for resting the show. It is not a national monument. It has been going for 22 years. It is no ratings giant, with the same predictable plots endlessly, comfortably re-cycled across the decades. And nothing old on the schedules ever gets cancelled, then nothing new will ever be shown. But presenting the decision as a cost-driven one, turning Doctor Who into the Cottesloe Theatre of this £65 drama, is a foolish mis-match. The BBC needs sympathy, support and a fair hearing. The last thing it needs, amongst the wacky histrionics of its critics, is wacky histrionics of its own.

True confessions still conflicting

Sir Clive Whitmore, permanent under-secretary at the MoD, writes to us today on the tangled matter of Mr Richard Hastie-Smith and Mr Clive Ponting. Did Mr Hastie-Smith (as Mr Ponting said at his trial) offer immunity from prosecution in return for a confession? Sir Clive replies tersely "Mr Hastie-Smith knew that he had no authority to offer Mr Ponting immunity from prosecution and he has confirmed on oath that he did not do so." Quite. But our original difficulty, alas, remains: for Mr Ponting was under oath as well — and it was he who, after his conversation with Mr Hastie-Smith, moved the case against himself from the circumstantial to the criminal by writing and signing a confession. That definitive deed seems all of a piece with his account of matters. It also runs in curious parallel with the experience of Miss Sarah Tisdall, who was told (before her confession) that there would be a recommendation not to prosecute if she co-operated. It is rather a pity, in these circumstances, that there is no transcript or recording of what Mr Ponting said to Mr Hastie-Smith or what Mr Hastie-Smith said to Mr Ponting: as opposed to the transcript of what they said so separately and irreconcilably at the trial.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A priceless pension

Sir, — John Kay (Letters, February 21) has never succeeded in grasping the point of the State earnings related pension scheme.

The State scheme as a whole (basic pension plus earnings related addition) is a well-judged compromise between two principles. It retains differentials but compresses them considerably. Income policy that had the same effect on earnings as the state scheme has on pensions would be regarded as remarkably egalitarian.

While the state pension scheme has advantages for the low paid, however, its real merit is the help it gives to another disadvantaged group, people with breaks in their employment records. By basing pensions on 20 years earnings only the State scheme brings help to those who suffer long spells of sickness or unemployment.

Most important of all, it will give decent pensions, for the first time ever, to women who have spent years of their lives bringing up their children or looking after elderly or disabled relatives. This is an advantage to which the Trade Union movement attaches the utmost importance.

One other point deserves comment. Mr Kay points out correctly that small additional pensions (like small occupational pensions, of course) can simply replace supplementary benefit. He does not point out, however, that about a third of all pensioners entitled to supplementary benefit (or housing benefit) do not claim it, whereas the take rate for contributory pensions is virtually 100 per cent.

In fact, there is ample evidence that many pensioners who do claim means-tested benefits out of necessity do not like them and would prefer to receive the money in some other way, even if this involved little or no actual financial gain. Paying benefits in a way that people find acceptable is a real advantage, even if it cannot always be quantified.

The future of pensions is a vitally important subject which needs careful and objective analysis. It would be a pity if at this moment the Institute for Fiscal Studies were to transform themselves into yet another eccentric right wing pressure group. — David Barnett, (General Secretary), General, Municipal, Boilermakers Trade Union, Esher, Surrey.

Sir, — If Peter Arnott-Job were right in his letter of February 28, communication among human beings would be impossible. "Evidence" are actually able to relate "their own patterns of meaning" to an experiential reality that they can share with others.

They can also be trained to avoid jumping to prejudiced conclusions. So I see one young man hit another in the street; I jump to no conclusions about tuggery of deprivation until I have more to go on. In the same way, I have been trained not to conclude that a ship moves out of sight, it is falling over the edge of the flat earth.

Mr Arnott-Job might claim that many journalists do seem as well trained in withholding prejudiced judgment as they might be, but that is another matter.

Besides, sympathy is not exclusive: the ability to see both sides of a skirmish and feel sorry for participants on both sides is not unusual, and is commoner among journalists than among certain other classes of life (in my experience).

Sir, — Sir Robin Day, the Defender of the Faith, has struck once again. He was interviewing (The World at One, February 28) Ms Claudia Milne, co-producer of the 20/20 programme on MI5, self-censored by the IBA — although the tone was that of a police authority inviting Ms Milne to interview him with his inquiries.

Did her programme not reveal lack of "balance"? Should she not have interviewed the friends of Mr Harry Newton so that they could express their disbelief that he was an agent?

I congratulate Ms Milne on standing her professional ground.

It is absurd to invite people to express "disbelief" when they are not allowed to view the accusation or to pursue the evidence.

I also knew Harry Newton, off and on for 30 years, in the adult education and other movements. He was an unlikely person. But then, as a historian of such things, who has looked into what traces of such espionage as survive in the public records when they are opened after 100 or 75 years, I know that agents always are unlikely persons.

Harry was a man who received kindness from many people and was open to this role, he must have suffered agonies of remorse. I despise the authors of that crooked trade. What Harry deserves now is the two issues and perhaps suggest a reason for the damp blanket.

The MIS revelations claimed that Harry Newton had been an undercover MI5 agent since the 50s and that his last task before his death had been to infiltrate GND. To those of us who knew and loved Harry and respected both his communist and Christian convictions, this is information that beggars language. Words such as "bizarre", "impossible", "incredible" are not adequate.

But why should Ms Massiter tell that lie? So we grappled with the possibilities that Harry was torn in three ways, and not only in the two we were aware of: his communist and Christian faith.

But now the juxtaposition. Harry always claimed that he — a fellow-Yorkshireman — had recruited Arthur Scargill and that, while Harry acted in the power industry, Arthur Scargill, among others, represented communist interests in the mining industry.

But why should Ms Massiter tell that lie? So we grappled with the possibilities that Harry was torn in three ways, and not only in the two we were aware of: his communist and Christian faith.

But now the juxtaposition. Harry always claimed that he — a fellow-Yorkshireman — had recruited Arthur Scargill and that, while Harry acted in the power industry, Arthur Scargill, among others, represented communist interests in the mining industry.

But why should Ms Massiter tell that lie? So we grappled with the possibilities that Harry was torn in three ways, and not only in the two we were aware of: his communist and Christian faith.

the security organs in their raid on our rights. I argued several years ago in Writing by Candlelight that Parliament itself lies under "A State of Blackmail."

The security organs over many years investigated MPs, and they have collected enough sensitive material on enough influential members to make it politically impossible for Parliament to act in the citizen's defence.

The security services are now a rat's nest in the head of the body politic. Can nothing be done?

I can only suggest two things. First, this is the mo-

ment — in the aftermath of the Freedom of Information Act, the last defence, the jury system, vindicated its ancient function — for every honourable person who knows of illegitimate abuses of our liberties to blow the whistle together. And for us to support the whistle-blowers.

Second, I suggest that we now need to set up citizens' watch committees in every community, like the Polish committees for social self defence, watch committees of well-respected local citizens and representatives of social and trade union organisations and the peace

movement — to defend our liberties and to survey the surveillers. — Yours sincerely, E. P. Thompson, Worcester.

Sir, — To your list of categories subject to telephone surveillance (February 21) I would like to add editors of medical journals. It is a most unnerving feeling to hear one's conversation played back during a phone call: the clicks and excessive misdirected calls are a little easier to take. — Yours sincerely, (Dr) Joe Keiller, Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin, London WC2.

Sir, — What a nasty taste it left in my mouth. I read your report on Harry Newton (Guardian, February 28): obstreperous, vituperative, intransigent, tiresome, limited, not very bright, and so on. After 15 years of knowing Harry, I could only remember the wit, generosity, humility and open-mindedness of this brilliant and delightful friend. But there we are: typical spy, supreme actor, master of masks, eh Mr Coates? — Yours faithfully, Tony Smith, Yorkshire Television, Leeds.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

Harry Newton was sufficiently shocked about the affair that he got together and financed out of his own pocket a detailed pamphlet about the case, plus a foreword by the then MP, Frank Allam.

I met Harry again in the early 80s. After considerable persuasion he agreed, reluctantly, to become coordinator of a Hartlepool CND trade union committee that some of us were in process of forming. He performed this task most efficiently (by then he was a sick man).

I mention these two matters as I think they both in different ways suggest that Harry was not an MIS CND infiltrator. — Peace and freedom, Fat Arreweath, 132 Middle Lane, London N8.

Sir, — I first met Harry Newton when I was Merseyside CND's industrial organiser in the early 60s. I had just been "done" — most unjustly — for "obstruction" when addressing a dockside meeting at which nothing and no-one was obstructed. (The CND now features in legal textbooks.)

SPORT

Cardiff line just capital for Wales



Saunders' City steel

John Rodda in Athens on

remembers. "Basically, Morley was the only man beating the players. A lot of people did not understand what was going on. They talked about slowing it down which would have given the opposition an opportunity. Two quick passes would put us on the edge of their penalty area, taking the timing of someone like Mortimer behind someone else. That didn't just happen, it had to be worked out."

He thinks that his Villa team had a few years' left but he was not to see, and he has faced four bad seasons at Birmingham but of the mire and cutting their enormous debts. The club survive

Incidentally, the winning caption in the Sports Argus had Saunders saying: "I hear it's now snowing in Bermuda" — a reference to Weston Villa having a week in Bermuda in January to

Searching for the cordón Bennett

The race sponsors, Coca-Cola, have doubled the security to guard Bodd no repeats of the disruption at the Coliseum Stadium in Los Angeles. Despite the boos while Mary Decker had fallen, Zola Budd will be welcome on this her first appearance at the Olympics.

Thursday evening, to tell him she women's course see to win the

Continental Homes, guarantee Miss caption at Birken echoed round as Angeles after Budd seems to US visit since

women's race as the men's—and

In the men's the RAF corpor eight, seconds year-old world against Zacharia won the event I John Treacy of thon silver med

But the star this time with n

race, Britain's Steve Jones, al from Wales who chopped off Alberto Salazar's three-best marathon, will be up th Barie, the Tanzanian who ast year. Also in the race is Ireland, the Olympic mara-lal winner.

The race sponsors, Coca-Cola, have doubled the security to guard Bodd no repeats of the disruption at the Coliseum Stadium in Los Angeles. Despite the boos while Mary Decker had fallen, Zola Budd will be welcome on this her first appearance at the Olympics.

Thursday evening, to tell him she women's course see to win the

Continental Homes, guarantee Miss caption at Birken echoed round as Angeles after Budd seems to US visit since

women's race as the men's—and

In the men's the RAF corpor eight, seconds year-old world against Zacharia won the event I John Treacy of thon silver med

But the star this time with n

race, Britain's Steve Jones, al from Wales who chopped off Alberto Salazar's three-best marathon, will be up th Barie, the Tanzanian who ast year. Also in the race is Ireland, the Olympic mara-lal winner.

TODD BENNETT: Hoping to take the 400m title.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES—Irish v. France (Loughmore Rd.); Scotland v. Wales (Murrayfield)		TOMORROW	
CLUB MATCHES		CLUB MATCHES	
TOURNAMENT—Bedford		Wexford v. Blackheath v. Macclesfield	
Worcester v. The Army		London Irish v. Rotherham	
Worcester v. The Services		Windsor v. London Irish	
Worcester v. The Services		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KILN KESSEK CUP Final	
Worcester v. The Services		Harrow v. Wexford (10 Wexfordians, 2.30 p.m.)	
CLUB MATCHES		SENIOR KIL	

TOMORROW

CLUB MATCHES.—Blackheath v. Waco-
p; London Irish v. Rosslyn Park; Northern
London Welsh.

GREENE KING ESSEX CUP—Final.—
Wigw v. Southend (O Westcliffians, 2.30 a.
m.)

MIDDLESEX CUP—Quarter-final.—
Widow v. Police. Semi-final.—Harle-
quins v. West London.

SOMERSET CUP—Semi-finals.—Brid-
geton & Alb. v. O Redcliffians; Gordano v.
St OE

SUSSEX CUP—Semi-finals.—E Gried-
v v. Eastbourne; Lewes v. Chichester.
S & SW Merit Table.—Cambridge v.

crazy for an All Black score, says in a Northern Ireland accent—"Have you seen that cloud formation up there. Why, that's a very interesting and beautiful sky. Yea, I'm going to take a picture of that when this game is over, sure."

O'Reilly shook his head and muttered to himself, "My God, here's a man who is committed passionately to the game of rugby football."

"I did not run enough 400 metres races last year and when it came to Los Angeles I was still learning," he told me. This year, a summer without an important championship focus, he will tackle more races and rightly believes he, will be first to get under 45 seconds, among the current rising crop of 400 men. "That must be the aim

The race sponsors, Coors, have doubled the security to Budd no repeats of the disaster. Despite the boos while the Coliseum Stadium in Los Angeles, where the race was held, Mary Decker had fallen. Zola Budd had been the favorite.

na, say it will be the winner may Thursday evening, to tell him she women's course success to win the Continental Homes, guarantee Miss triumph at Birkenhead echoed round Los Angeles after Budd seems to

race, Britain's Steve Jones, al from Wales who chopped off Alberto Salazar's three-best marathon, will be up the Barrie, the Tanzanian who last year. Also in the race is Ireland, the Olympic mara- winner.

Earls Brig best value in Greenall

Earls Brig was receiving
18th

Those with Triumph Nurdle vouchers may be praying for a below par performance from Wing And A Prayer, but there is no way on the form book that he can be opposed today.

Forgive me. Forget might prove a softer surface in his attempt to win the Timeform Chase for the second year running. There are more runners than usual in this sponsored event, which is timed to coincide with the launching of Racehorses of 1980.

Celtic Flight (1.15) is another likely Haydock winner for he is held in high esteem

PHIL TUCK ... took over on Earl's Brig

At Hereford, the well
backed Seagram Grand

At Newbury the absence of Church Warden and Shear

Balding runs Lonach and so
I take him to win.

over hurdles at Ascot in November, but he could not hold his place when the likes of Out of the Gloom, Beat The Retreat, and Wing and a Prayer came along in subsequent races.

The Liquidator, made almost all the running in the Whatcombe Novices Handicap Hurdle. He is another Cheltenham bound for the 2½-mile Sun Alliance Hurdle, which promises to be one of the hottest events of the week.

Longer distance
will suit Lonach

BURROUGH HILL LAD, even with 12st 7lb, cannot be opposed to add another £11,440 to the £179,686 he has already earned for his connections. Earls Brig, in receipt of 25lb and conqueror of Wayward Lad last

he will not be inconvenienced by today's longer trip. Meiser, eight lengths back in fourth behind Stans Pride at Cheltenham, is a bit one-paced and he too should appreciate this extra distance. He appeals

CH^{ESS}

Leonard Barden

YOU'VE got to hand it to Barsford. The chess publisher has done the reputation for producing virtually instantaneous books on major events by issuing them in the same week as the event. The Moscow Chess Olympiad, by Raymond Keene (180 pages, 25.95 peps) back just one week after the final chaotic press conference was over, is a fine example.

A series so inordinately long creates problems not just for players and officials, but for referees and spectators. Keene's chronicle becomes as much an account of the author's globe-trotting ("Gulfed has been taking out his anger on the restaurants... back to London for the world premiere of Tigran Rice's new musical Chess...") as of the game itself. In Saloniuk's case, I was invited to take Denis Howell's place in the Houses of Parliament last week. I was in Dubai with FIDE President Kasparov when he was ploned urgently home. Moscow...") as of the inaction

Results

NEWBURY
2.00 (2m 700-yds trot): 1. JAMESMEAD.
C. Brown (7-1); 2. Gambler's Cap (4-5
fav); 3. Bantam Wren (40-1). Also: 4
Frostyview, 7 Pages, Sun r. 14 Whiskey Eyes

2.30 (2nd 160yds Ch): 1. VERY PROMISING: P. Scudamore (9-1); 2. Twynshy Stone (2-1 fav); 3. Admiral's Gap (5-1). Also: Warriner, Or Lattina, Ash 7. Repeat

[illegible][illegible]

HAYDOCK
1-4E (2nd Index); J. THORP, P. A. Cassin
(1-2) 1-Fav; 2. Mandy Bland (7-2);
3. Charped Mendel (8-1); 4. 1-Jaw Nodura.
1916 THROUBLE: \$176.85
THROUBLE: \$22.50
CASCAPOT not won \$1,604.23 and single
wager \$100.00 was \$155.25 carried over.
PLACEPOT: \$54.90.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ch 13 K-2 KR-K1
or 19 White should
1. Leaving the Q
B4: 22 B-B4 Q5-B1
22P-B5 Fr
Q-side opened
is now difficult
ed 22 B-Q6, then F
ch 24 K-B2 P-B3
25 B-N3 KR-Q1
tion should still be
ow by 27 B-K1 Bx
B4 29 K-N2. After
tall move and the
arow stood up and
gressively at the
to say, "Now you
23 N-B1 P-B5
30 P-E4 P-Q5
have tried 30 R
N-B3 instead.

...ice, but their decision was P-Q6ch 32 E-N3 R-N1 ch and ... N3ch 32 E-N2 P-Q7 Nv resigned. The match is terminal: a worst loss at White becoming world No. 1,845

published this problem
both kings are
puzzle was for White
d mate in three
any defence. In
ers wrote: "How
it if we can't tel
the white one?"
that it didn't
either king white
can checkmate the
black king in the re
Black King's double
solution is quite
just a single line.
er is well hidden.

Timeform guide to profitable punting

It does not take long to realize that once you have an interest in racing and betting the more help you can get the better. In this direction one could not be more prudent than to turn to the pages of 1964, a Timeform publication that has been assisting punters many years.

Even punters who use modern aids have a surprisingly high turnover in a season as they invariably end with an overall loss, so even at \$47.50, "racehorses" could prove cheap if it helps curb losses, and, who knows, even help them win.

Certainly everything in the annual is geared to that and

... 1,068 pages, full write-ups of over 7,000 horses, which in addition to a concise sequence, 400 pictures and ratings — highly sophisticated figures of merit which can be adjusted to weigh up a horse's chance in the coming season.

Under each horse there is a concise summary, showing the distance, going and where the horse finished in all its races over the seasons. Details of conformation, training records and an analysis of its racing character, what distance it needs, what going suits it best, whether it is genuine or unreliable, everything, in fact, that the punter wants to know before making his cash.

There are also several pages of important facts at the back of the book covering descriptions, jockeys, county selections, international classifications, the Free Handicap and the honors list for 1964.

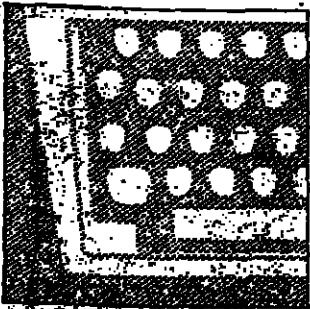
This book and the Computer Timefigures of 1964 (\$14) can be obtained, free, from Timeform, Halfway House, York Road, Epsom, Surrey, HX1, 1XE.

The annual gives performance ratings for horses that ran in 1964, knowledgeable review of a season by Phil Bull and a full description of how to make use of the ratings.

ALFRED DUFFY

Housewarmer

● Essex, a 16-1 outsider, gave permit holder John Bukovets his first winner since moving to new premises near Birmingham, and his second in all, when beating Saucetop six lengths in yesterday's Dear Remus Handicap Chase at Southwell. Bukovets, who mixes racing with a career in the food industry, paid only 780 guineas for Essex at the Doncaster Sales a year ago after the ten-year-old had lost his form for Glen



DIARY

THE Howard League for Penal Reform has taken radical steps toward stabilising its financial position after receiving a stern report about gross overspending. The assistant treasurer's report given to the executive committee found that the £52,000 budget was double the League's anticipated income. Mr Brian Twyman noted: "This fact alone causes me great concern." The director, David Jenkins, now earns £18,840. Mr Twyman comments: "Whether value for money is not for me to say. What I will say is that the League cannot afford to pay more than £12,000 basic salary for a director." Mr Twyman then describes the appointment of David Brook as a consultant as that of "an inappropriate person to a non-existent post. This appointment should be terminated now."

Mr Brook has since been asked to leave and the League has set about getting assurances of support from trusts and organisations which it is confident will give it a firm financial basis in future. "All this is in the past," said Andrew Rutherford, chairman of the League. "The steps we've taken will ensure that we are on a viable basis in the future."

THE NT's Cotillion Theatre closes for lack of funds. The school, which opened in 1971, has a theatre costing £1.3 million with a performance of *Didi and Aeneas*. How is it done? With a little help from a local search for a home the address of St Peter is interested.

CONSPIRACY theorists are asking why it is that LWT's *Weekend World*, having commissioned MJOA poll and announced it in its press release, should drop it from the programme. Is it connected with the fact that it shows Labour ahead for the first time in goodness know how long? Not at all, says Robin Baxter, the executive producer. "The voting intention result isn't in the programme because that's not what the story is about. There's no attempt to suppress these results."

CAPTAIN Bob is off again. Next week's mercy mission takes him to the Sudan to deliver emergency supplies donated by Mirror readers. Appropriately enough he is inducting further austerity measures back home. He is planning a drastic cutback in executive pot plants.

REPRODUCED: with no comment whatsoever, from a column headed "Hospital Life" from the Sydney Morning Herald: "A gentleman arrived at the casualty department of St Vincent's Hospital. When asked his problem he took down his trousers. The doctors were rather surprised to see that around the man's organ of creation was a circular one-kilogram weight. The man explained that he had been doing exercises to expand the size of his organ."

The doctors spent half an hour trying to saw through the weight and finally called the police rescue squad. Four officers arrived and according to our agent "they were very professional and didn't laugh or anything." The squad took 20 minutes to chip the weight off with a chisel. The patient did not remain to assist the doctor in writing up the final case.

AFTER the Times had managed to devote no fewer than four editorials to knocking the BBC the Corporation's DG, Mr. Michael Milne, took to wandering about about how Mr Rupert Murdoch's various broadcasting interests stood to gain from the break-up of the BBC. Mr Milne duly penned a defence which the Times printed this week. And then slammed in another editorial attack the very next day. The attack was the Beeb's biggest hit yet.

IT IS not known whether any TV companies have yet taken up the invitation of Mr John Browne MP for Winchester to interview him on the subject of Mr Michael Gorbachev. But Mr Browne has managed to pen two articles for the subject which demonstrates how struck he was with Mr G during his recent visit here. "Young, charismatic, alert, well-educated, thoroughly professional, able, keen sense of humour, intelligent, strong, individualistic. Western-style charisma" and so on. Mr Browne must hope that the Soviet authorities are not regular readers of the *Times* since the *Chronicle* for fear that such a testimony from a Conservative MP might off his chances and with them Mr Browne's hope of getting on TV.

Alan Rusbridger

PAUL JOHNSON in Belfast reports on the changing role of the RUC as it takes on more responsibility for security

Why they're queuing to join the men in green

A NEW recruiting advertisement has been to appear in Northern Ireland newspapers. It shows the shadowed profile of a uniformed figure with the heading: "Integrity, initiative." The Royal Ulster Constabulary has decided that these are the central qualities of a good police officer.

These particular attributes are being emphasised because the Chief Constable, Sir John Hermon, believes that the force will literally hold together the fabric of society in the province while the para-militaries and politicians tug at it from all sides. Sir John, a vigorous defender of the force through its recent crises — such as allegations that terrorist suspects were subjected to "shoot to kill" tactics — is fond of describing them as "extraordinary men doing an extraordinary job."

The trouble is that a good proportion of the people of Northern Ireland do not believe him. The 8,250 strong force is now the second largest in the United Kingdom with a budget this year of £260 million. These figures, however, mask a significant problem: about 90 per cent of the members are Protestants.

Senior officers point out that many Roman Catholics are put off from joining the force because of threats of reprisals from the Republican paramilitary groups. Donning the green uniform immediately sets a person apart from many former friends and acquaintances on security grounds alone. A Roman Catholic is far more vulnerable in this way than, say, a Protestant whose family traditions include service in the security forces.

The British army moved into Ulster in 1969 at a time when the RUC was said to be exhausted in London-derry and Belfast and when allegations of sectarian bias were gaining credence. At first, the RUC was of secondary importance to the army in maintaining some semblance of order. In the past few years that position has been reversed.

Under the so-called policy of "normalisation" which is designed to show that the province is governable along the same lines as the rest of the United Kingdom, the RUC has moved into a position of primacy. At the same time, the number of regular British army troops stationed in Northern Ireland has shrunk from a peak of 22,000 in 1972 to a figure of 10,000 today. This has meant significant changes in the character of the RUC, which made precise comparisons with forces on the mainland even more difficult.

The RUC patrols throughout the province, including those areas that should not be any no-go areas. This has resulted in the bizarre sight of black-jacketed policemen with pistols walking down the Falls Road of West Belfast with an army foot patrol running from street corner to street corner, dodging into en-trances, and moving around them to provide a protective ring.

Because they are now assuming more responsibility for security, senior officers have seen a need for specialised squads to take on the paramilitary groups. This has led to quick reaction units being set up. They are equipped with such conventional weaponry as pump-action shotguns and machine pistols; their response is based on "speed, fire power and aggression."

It is these units which have been involved over the past three years in several shootings in questionable circumstances. A combination of family links, good pay, and a steady job in an area where unemployment is in excess of 20 per cent and a belief that a way of life has to be protected are probably the main reasons for people joining the force.

A total of 210 RUC men and women have been killed in the past 15 years and another 4,860 injured as a result of terrorist activity. Despite that, there are many more applicants for the RUC than there are vacancies.

THIS has been the great age of the security risk. From Burgess and Maclean through the Third Man and Kim Philby to Blunt and beyond the litany has continued. Stories that the head of British counter-intelligence may have been a Soviet agent somehow come as no surprise.

This atmosphere of suspicion has played a part in my own life. Remember that film *The Man Who Never Was*, in which British security rise up a dead man with a false identity to fool the Germans about plans for D-Day? Sometimes I feel like the security risk that never was.

To begin at the beginning. Both my parents were active Communists in the 1920s and 1930s, radicalised by mass unemployment and the rise of Hitler. My father was London secretary of the National Minority Movement, and helped launch several rank-and-file trade union newspapers in the 1930s. He wrote for the *Daily Worker* and was secretly in Moscow travelling at great risk through Nazi Germany. One of my first memories is being carried on his shoulders through the streets of London during an anti-aircraft raid.

Our home in St Paul's Road was known as the Red House. He fell out with the Party over the Nazi-Soviet Pact, was re-instated after the war but believed the CP to be following a Parliamentary reformist line in the 1950s. But throughout those years he edited another unofficial London busmen's paper *The Platform* until shortly before his death, and retained a kind of independent Communist all his life. "I'm the sort of man they bump-off soon after the revolution," he once told me wryly. The de-throning of Stalin and the Hungarian revolt in 1956 only confirmed his independence.

So I grew up in a home where Left-wing politics were important, and I am eternally grateful for that. All through the war we talked about the military situation, the kind of world which would emerge from the catastrophe, the Beveridge Report and so on. Yet I was still only nine when Labour won the 1945 election by a landslide. I can still see Dad frantically cheering at cinema newsreels of the result, with the rest of the audience sat in shock.

I think I saw on an early morning in pre-war August with a line drawing from the *Illustrated London News* which I received the following Christmas. It may be memory or it may be invention.

I am sure that I fell down the phone-line whilst running to buy a bundle of paper union jacks to fly from the towers and turrets of my sandcastle and that my father bound up my grand knee with his handkerchief. For at the end of a hard day of bucket-filling and rampart digging the emergency bandage was found to be stuck to my wound. There was some ineffectual application of olive oil. But it proved an inadequate solvent. So what seemed to be midnight and was probably eight o'clock in the evening we visited a late-night chemist who snatched the dressing from my knee-cap with a sudden single jerk. "The best way to do it," he assured me, "is to shout above my screams. The knee and the handkerchief and the chemist I remember with painful certainty."

I think that I remember the gardens at Sewerby (sic) and the all-ladies orchestra which played in the bandstand. And I can describe every mill of the day trip to Flamborough Head and its dazzling white lighthouse. My father was sure that I would fall over a cliff edge and by constantly warning me of the terrible dangers of walking too near the brink produced my first experience of vertigo. Sloth — the other debility from which I suffer — was directly well established in my system. Half way up the lighthouse stairs, I announced that my little legs would carry me no further, and made the rest of the ascent to the ramp room on my father's back.

It was from Bridlington that I first went to sea, sitting in the stern of the *Sb* Yorkshireman and listening to the wind-up gramophone on deck playing the summer's hit song. It was called *Check to Check* and its lyrics were as incomprehensible to me as was the name of the Yorkshireman's sister ship, the *Princess Marina*. I bought a Bakelite deep-sea diver with a rubber tube growing out of his

mind monitoring his students for signs of any pro-Communist leanings. To prove his identity, he produced his warrant card. At which point, so the story went, Levy replied he'd better prove his identity, and produced his CP membership card.

Growing up in such a background my own adolescent views were unpromisingly Communist. My earliest publications were two articles, written when I was 15, which appeared in the *Young Communist League* paper *Challenge*. These were to prove crucial in the events which follow. Crucial also was the fact that, in spite of my own desire to do so, my parents stopped me from actually joining the YCL.

Called up for National Service in the RAF in 1954 I naturally applied for air crew, a commission and the Russian course. This was when security investigators caught up with me. Not only did I not get to fly, to be an officer or to learn Russian, I was also posted to an innocuous training unit in Lancashire and forbidden overseas posting.

It took a while to learn all this, but the signs were there. My section commander, for example, suddenly started showing sudden interest in how we all might vote in the 1955 election. Then the station adjutant told me, "We don't think you're the sort of chap to run the camp. Library Renshaw." He was afraid I might stuff it with Marxist pamphlets.

Released from National Service to go up to Oxford, I hoped the story would end. But it was only just beginning. The sad fact about becoming a security risk is that once your file has been opened it will simply be added to over the years and never closed. Yet the security services never seemed to catch the real risks, like Burgess and Maclean, only people like me. And indeed by Hungary and Suez (which I had narrowly missed in the RAF) and my

own studies, I was moving rapidly right from Young Communist to the Gekkelite wing of the Labour Party.

Indeed, I made a bit of a reputation as a speaker at a Labour student conference near Sheffield by recounting my experience as a security risk. The chairman, I recall, was a local lad in roll-neck pullover named Roy Hattersley, and his successor a brilliant student debater named Brian Walden.

That my reputation as a security risk had not died became clear in 1960. On graduating I had won a fellowship to Northwestern University, near Chicago. By then I had married. My wife, whose views were like my

father's independent Communism, got a visa easily, my own application bogged down for months.

A long interview with a consular official began with the ominous words, "How many Communists do you know?" and broke off halfway through as he asked, rather pathetically, "Have you read Richard Rovere's book about Joe McCarthy? What an awful man and what harm he did." Some of that harm was taking place embarrassingly within his own office.

In the end I wrote a sharp letter to the American Embassy, pointing out that while my father had been a Communist I had not, and that blaming me for his

views was like blaming Senator John F. Kennedy (then running for President) for his father's views. That seemed to do the trick. Anyway, I got the visa and have always been granted one ever since.

On many visits to the United States I have never joined any organisation, let alone Communist ones. Yet I still watch my new passport always arrives a day later than those for the rest of the family. Letters home from the States are delivered sometimes after a delay, mysteriously opened with some feeble excuse.

One final story. When my father retired he bought a small flat in Oxford. While waiting to sell his own home he rented the flat to a Czech graduate student, who paid a month in advance and then returned to Prague to work. But he was denied a visa and never came. We cursed the oppressive Czech bureaucracy, until we learned that he had been denied a visa by the British. Why? Was it because... MIS... feared my father might use the flat to drop information for the Czechs.

All this is pure supposition. But one thing I do know for sure. I would love to see my files. Perhaps I can see under the Freedom of Information Act, though I am not an American citizen and suspect the British file might be the fuller, and the harder to get. At least if I saw them I might be able to correct and then close them. And how many other people have had the same kind of experiences as me.

Patrick Renshaw is Senior Lecturer in American History at Sheffield University and author of *The Wobblies* and *The General Strike*.

PATRICK RENSHAW recalls how his Leftist background made him a marked man for life

Memoirs of a security risk

Yet coming from a Left-wing family did have certain disadvantages. One I had recently complained about invasion of their civil rights by security services. Exactly, the same complaints were being made in the 1950s and 1960s. We had known all about that for years.

When we moved house, plain-clothes policemen would appear saying they were checking on the whereabouts of a well-known fascist. Once when my parents were out two Special Branch men knocked and asked me, aged 12, if my father knew a man named Bert Papworth. He was a "brilliant London busman, so of course I said yes. Then they came out with some cock-and-bull story about 'having' picked him up in Whipp's Cross Road, pushing a pram he said Dad had lent him.

Our telephone was routinely tapped, and our mail routinely opened, so that postal order for copies of *The Platform* turned up in the wrong envelopes. That was one of the striking things about this kind of security checking: it was all so ineffectual.

Indeed, one of my favourite stories of the 1950s concerned Hyman Levy, Professor of Mathematics at London University. One day a Special Branch investigator called to ask if he would

think I saw on an early morning in pre-war August with a line drawing from the *Illustrated London News* which I received the following Christmas. It may be memory or it may be invention.

I am sure that I fell down the phone-line whilst running to buy a bundle of paper union jacks to fly from the towers and turrets of my sandcastle and that my father bound up my grand knee with his handkerchief. For at the end of a hard day of bucket-filling and rampart digging the emergency bandage was found to be stuck to my wound. There was some ineffectual application of olive oil. But it proved an inadequate solvent. So what seemed to be midnight and was probably eight o'clock in the evening we visited a late-night chemist who snatched the dressing from my knee-cap with a sudden single jerk. "The best way to do it," he assured me, "is to shout above my screams. The knee and the handkerchief and the chemist I remember with painful certainty."

I think that I remember the gardens at Sewerby (sic) and the all-ladies orchestra which played in the bandstand. And I can describe every mill of the day trip to Flamborough Head and its dazzling white lighthouse. My father was sure that I would fall over a cliff edge and by constantly warning me of the terrible dangers of walking too near the brink produced my first experience of vertigo. Sloth — the other debility from which I suffer — was directly well established in my system. Half way up the lighthouse stairs, I announced that my little legs would carry me no further, and made the rest of the ascent to the ramp room on my father's back.

It took a while to learn all this, but the signs were there. My section commander, for example, suddenly started showing sudden interest in how we all might vote in the 1955 election. Then the station adjutant told me, "We don't think you're the sort of chap to run the camp. Library Renshaw." He was afraid I might stuff it with Marxist pamphlets.

Released from National Service to go up to Oxford, I hoped the story would end. But it was only just beginning. The sad fact about becoming a security risk is that once your file has been opened it will simply be added to over the years and never closed. Yet the security services never seemed to catch the real risks, like Burgess and Maclean, only people like me. And indeed by Hungary and Suez (which I had narrowly missed in the RAF) and my

own studies, I was moving rapidly right from Young Communist to the Gekkelite wing of the Labour Party.

Indeed, I made a bit of a reputation as a speaker at a Labour student conference near Sheffield by recounting my experience as a security risk. The chairman, I recall, was a local lad in roll-neck pullover named Roy Hattersley, and his successor a brilliant student debater named Brian Walden.

That my reputation as a security risk had not died became clear in 1960. On graduating I had won a fellowship to Northwestern University, near Chicago. By then I had married. My wife, whose views were like my

father's independent Communism, got a visa easily, my own application bogged down for months.

A long interview with a consular official began with the ominous words, "How many Communists do you know?" and broke off halfway through as he asked, rather pathetically, "Have you read Richard Rovere's book about Joe McCarthy? What an awful man and what harm he did." Some of that harm was taking place embarrassingly within his own office.

In the end I wrote a sharp letter to the American Embassy, pointing out that while my father had been a Communist I had not, and that blaming me for his

views was like blaming Senator John F. Kennedy (then running for President) for his father's views. That seemed to do the trick. Anyway, I got the visa and have always been granted one ever since.

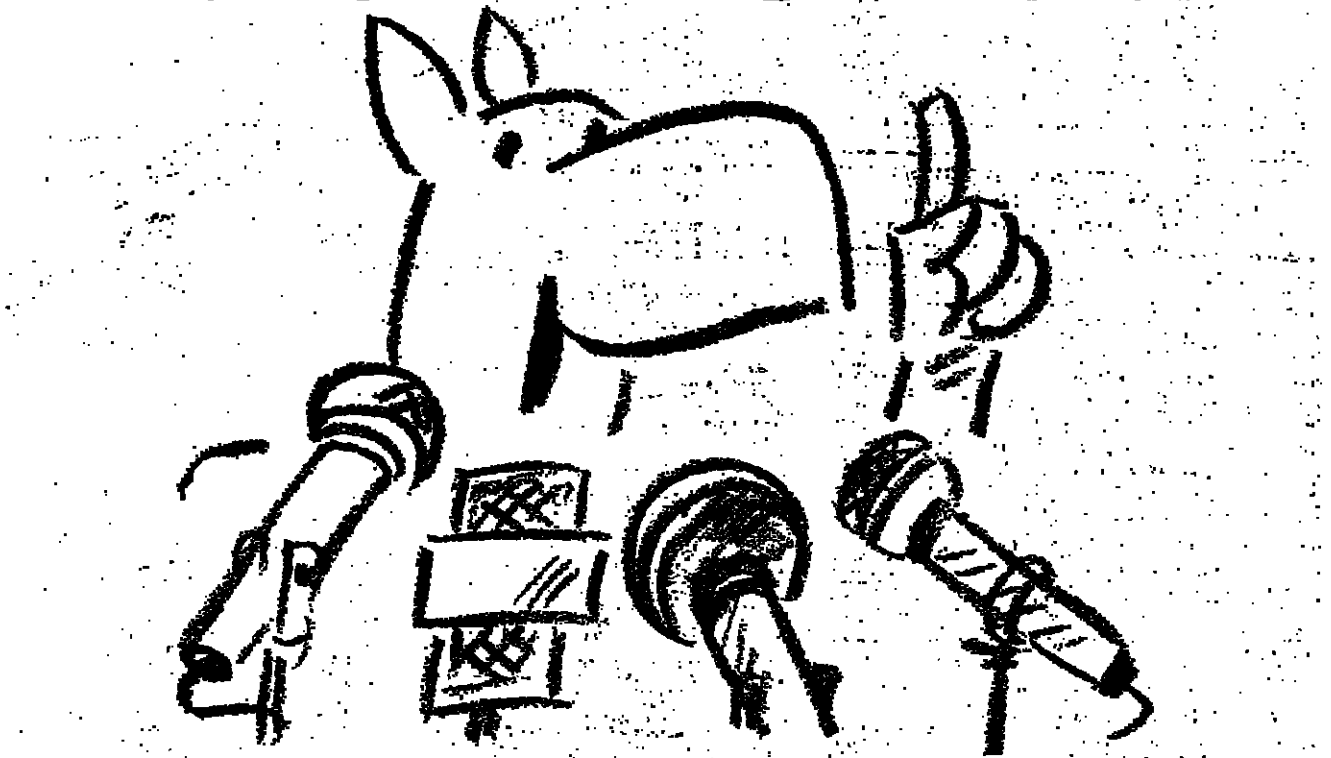
On many visits to the United States I have never joined any organisation, let alone Communist ones. Yet I still watch my new passport always arrives a day later than those for the rest of the family. Letters home from the States are delivered sometimes after a delay, mysteriously opened with some feeble excuse.

One final story. When my father retired he bought a small flat in Oxford. While waiting to sell his own home he rented the flat to a Czech graduate student, who paid a month in advance and then returned to Prague to work. But he was denied a visa and never came. We cursed the oppressive Czech bureaucracy, until we learned that he had been denied a visa by the British. Why? Was it because... MIS... feared my father might use the flat to drop information for the Czechs.

All this is pure supposition. But one thing I do know for sure. I would love to see my files. Perhaps I can see under the Freedom of Information Act, though I am not an American citizen and suspect the British file might be the fuller, and the harder to get. At least if I saw them I might be able to correct and then close them. And how many other people have had the same kind of experiences as me.

Patrick Renshaw is Senior Lecturer in American History at Sheffield University and author of *The Wobblies* and *The General Strike*.

Important news for Midland Savers



From 6th April 1985, banks will be required by law to pay interest on your savings net of tax. This means that we will account to the Inland Revenue for the basic rate of tax payable on your savings interest, just as the building societies do.

Certain customers, notably limited companies, clubs, societies, churches, charities, overseas residents and anyone with accounts held at our branches in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, may continue to receive interest gross after this date.

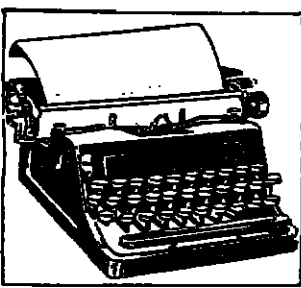
Midland Bank gives notice that as from 4th March 1985, the rates of interest on its savings accounts will be as shown below. As you can see Midland continues to offer a wide range of savings accounts at very competitive rates.

Details of the new scheme are being sent direct to our savings customers but if you have any queries about payment of interest your local Midland branch will happily sort them out for you.

Gross Interest p.a.	Midland Savings Account	Net Interest p.a.	Gross equivalent to a basic rate tax payer p.a.
13.38%	High Interest Cheque Account	10.00%	14.29%
13.38%	Monthly Income Account	10.00%	14.29%
11.04%	Saver Plus £100 and over	8.25%	11.79%
11.71%	£250 and over	8.75%	12.50%
12.37%	£500 and over	9.25%	13.21%
13.04%	£1,000 and over	9.75%	13.93%
10.37%	Deposit Account	7.75%	11.07%
13.04%	Griffin Savers	9.75%	13.93%

Midland The Listening Bank
Midland Bank plc

The solutions of the sixties are no answer to the problems of the eighties



SATURDAY NOTEBOOK

ANYONE expecting a radical attack on the fiscal distortions of our tax system from the Alliance parties will be sadly disappointed by yesterday's joint budget submission.

For whether you believe in the general thrust of their

policy or not, the suggestions have a curiously dated feel to them, a sort of 1960s approach but without the self-confidence of that era.

The Alliance believes that a classic (though quite modest) fiscal boost will go a long way towards reducing unemployment; it accepts that there will be a price to be paid for that in terms of inflation and interest rates; and it then advocates some policies to deal with those adverse side effects.

But what it does not do at all is to address the enormous distortions that our tax system encourages. The whole approach is one of macro-economic adjustments, tested through a computer model — the language of the 1960s. Issues like the subsidy to owner occupiers, targeting of social security benefits, and the support of manufacturing industries like pension funds rather than in-

dividual savers, are ignored. In short, the Alliance budget reads like a budget produced by a committee — which of course it is.

All this might seem to the earnest supporters of the Alliance to be a little unfair. Let us take the proposals on their own terms of macro-economic fiscal adjustment, and ask whether they hang together. First, are they intellectually honest?

The answer to that has to be yes. One of the attractive features of the Alliance budget is that it acknowledges that fiscal restraint carries costs. Even the most ardent monetarist would accept that in the short run a fiscal boost would stimulate the economy. And will but, as the most rabid of the breed would agree that higher demand would also reduce unemployment below the level that it would otherwise be.

But in economics there is no such thing as a free lunch. The legitimate questions to ask are how great will the costs be, and what does the Alliance propose to do about those costs.

Here the Alliance proposals are completely honest, which makes a change from those people who argue that there are no costs attached to fiscal restraint. Yes, says the Alliance, there will be higher interest rates; and this is what we intend to do about those costs.

On inflation the Alliance tries out the idea it has been kicking around for some time of an inflation tax. It also does the usual stuff about the need for a consensus on wages and prices, but the teeth to its policy would be provided through the tax system. Further, the parties are honest in saying that they would like to see the legislation in

getting into place they might impose a freeze.

On interest rates, the Alliance plan is for two-tier rates. This would protect companies from the impact of higher interest rates by giving them medium-term credits at concessionary rates. The Government (or rather the taxpayer) would pay the subsidy. Existing financial institutions would carry the credit risk.

So the scheme is intellectually honest. Is it credible? Because this whole alternative budget is designed as a political exercise and is born out of a lot of internal discussion, presumably the party faithful will have no difficulty in attesting to its credibility. But the unfaithful, so to speak, ought to consider a number of questions.

The Alliance claims that its budget would result in a growth rate of 4½ per cent

this year. That would be about the fastest growth rate achieved in any year since the war — a boom of Heath-like proportions. Is it really credible that we could achieve that, even if the London Business School computer says so?

The Alliance expects a rise in inflation to 7 per cent. That would put it close to the top of the industrial world's inflation league. Would that not have an adverse impact on expectations both at home and abroad? Would not speculators at home and abroad pull their money out? Could they be held in by higher interest rates alone?

The Alliance wants to spend more money on housing. But if interest rates were to rise still further, would not their efforts to do so be offset by a fall in individual spending on housing? One of the first bits of prospective spending a home-

owner would forgo in the face of higher interest rates would surely be that on home improvements.

What about that inflation tax? Could it not bring the tax system into even more disrepute to try to use it for that sort of political means? No other country has tried such a measure. Do we believe that we are cleverer than other industrial countries in framing taxation policy?

And two-tier interest rates? Would they really boost investment, or would they merely hand companies a subsidy which would go straight into profits? Our most successful companies are — by and large — cash rich. Is it lack of money that is holding back investment? Company profits have recovered very sharply. Would a subsidy in practice merely be a handout to companies to do what they would have

done anyway? Finally, even if a fiscal boost is the right way to stimulate the economy, is it cost-effective to give part of that by more capital spending by government? Would not direct job-creation be a cheaper way of creating jobs rather than, say, building more roads?

Many people will feel that despite applying the appropriate pinch of salt to the Alliance plans there is still some sound sense in them. They may well be right. But anyone who is looking for genuinely new ideas about the way our budget is constructed will feel a sense of disappointment. One of the persistent aspects of economic discussion in the UK in the 1980s was its preoccupation with macro-economic doctrine. The Alliance has clearly inherited that tendency, and how.

Hamish McRae

Chairman warns UK locomotive makers about quality

BR orders could go overseas

By Geoff Andrews.

Transport Correspondent

Orders from British Rail for about £1.5 billion worth of locomotives could go to foreign manufacturers over the next 25 years unless UK engineers can produce more reliable and efficient designs, BR's chairman, Mr Bob Reid, said yesterday.

He told an audience of engineers in London that he had found "a substantial difference between the performance, particularly availability and miles per (engineering) casualty, of American diesel locomotives and those presently operating on British Rail."

In an obvious reference to a recent visit to the General Motors locomotive division in Illinois, Mr Reid added: "This is a challenge both to us and our UK suppliers."

On a number of occasions during the past few years BR has been both embarrassed and commercially damaged by locomotive faults which result from faulty components over which it has little control.

At present all outstanding orders for BR rolling stock are with British companies, with private industry taking the lion's share of the value even when BR Engineering is the main contractor. But GM already has a muscular foot in the door through a contract for four heavy-duty diesel locomotives to all aggregates from the Somerset quarries of the Foster Yeoman that would have taken six of the equivalent British designed locos. European competitors like the French MTE group will take a very close interest in the prospect of breaking into the British market.

BR plans to scrap much of its fleet of 2,050 diesel and electric main line locomotives, built in the 60s and early 70s, in the next eight years, and will need about 1,500 replacements with a peak build in the mid 1990s. While encouragement and support will go to UK suppliers, BR said yesterday, it reserved the right to choose foreign manufacturers "if there are compelling technical or financial reasons for doing so."

In yesterday's speech, Mr Reid added: "We have a responsibility to make sure that we buy only the best product, one which will give us high availability, high reliability, low fuel consumption and low maintenance cost."

Judging by recent attitudes of the railway unions to equipment deemed to be damaging to the future of BR Engineering workshops, any wholesale investment in foreign locomotives might also involve the board in some serious union problems in the future. But yesterday Mr Reid concentrated on the present problems of the railway freight business, whose recovery after the coal strike would be fundamental to decisions on the eventual size of the locomotive fleet.

The immediate effect of the support that has been given by some railwaymen to the miners was being delayed. The "critical situation" in freight was being explained to staff together with the measures that would have to be taken to restore its market share.

Michael Smith writes: British

Rail is to spend about £30 million on refurbishing its 8,000 railway arches. Thousands of arches are to be spruced up for commercial letting purposes in a rolling programme of development over the next 15 years.

British Rail is already earning annual income of £14 million from existing arches, which are providing useful office, industrial and leisure space for a variety of customers. Archers are now used for many different purposes such as garages, wine bars and offices.

The arches development programme is being conducted by BR's Property Board and the expansion marks a notable reversal of recent policy for the board has been forced to sell off well over 3,000 acres of land in recent years at the expense of serious long-term development. The rundown of the property division is now largely complete, having contracted about £200 million. British Rail in the past few years.

Hunt brothers charged

The US Commodity Futures Trading Commission has charged the millionaire Hunt brothers, several individuals and companies with illegally manipulating silver prices during 1979 and 1980.

The commission said yesterday that Nelson Bunker Hunt, his brother, William Herbert and the other acquired millions of ounces of silver bullion through trading on futures contracts and hoarded the silver to artificially drive prices up.

When silver prices began to fall in 1980 the defendants took legal steps to reverse or halt the price decline the commission said in a three-count complaint.

The complaint follows a four-year investigation by the commission to determine whether the Hunts, who speculated heavily in the silver market, and others illegally manipulated the price of the metal.

If found guilty of the charge, the commission said, the Hunts and the others could receive civil penalties of up to \$100,000 for each violation and be banned from trading on markets regulated by the commission.

The complaint said the defendants' demand for silver over a relatively brief period caused prices to be artificially high from at least September 1979 to mid-March 1980. It ranged from a low of under \$11 to a high of \$50.

Among others named in the complaint were International Metals Investment of Bermuda, Commodity Services of Chicago, Advicorp Advisory and Financial Corporation of Geneva, Najl Robert Nahas, a speculator from Brazil, and Pierre Alain Hirsch and Jean-Jacques Bally, both of Switzerland.

Mr Walter Rosch, counsel for Hunt Energy Corporation of Dallas, called the charges baseless.

"Their activities were totally above board and within the spirit and the letter of all applicable laws and regulations," he said.

Alliance calls for £4bn boost to cut jobless by 500,000

By our Financial Editor

The SDP/Liberal Alliance yesterday called on the Chancellor to boost the economy in his forthcoming budget by fiscal restraint, using a "steady" monetary policy and an incomes policy to curb any resulting inflation.

The Alliance parties want the Chancellor to increase public spending by £4 billion a year. This they calculate would increase the public sector borrowing requirement by only some £2 billion over present plans, because part of the extra spending would be recovered in additional revenues from higher output and a fall in spending on unemployment pay.

The additional £4 billion of spending would be made up of £1 billion of extra public investment on housing and transport, £275 million of spending on a higher family income supplement, £485 million on extending supplementary benefit to the long-term unemployed, £25 million more on heating allowances, £200 million more on youth training, and £685 million more on the community programme and skill training.

In addition the Alliance calls for a cut of 1 per cent in the employers' National Insurance

contributions, costing £745 million.

The Alliance ran its budget submission through the London Business School's computer model of the economy, which suggests that the plan adopted growth this year would be nearly 4½ per cent — against the 3½ per cent currently projected — and unemployment would be cut by 500,000 from forecast levels. But inflation would rise to nearly 7 per cent and there would be a rise in interest rates too.

To help curb any additional inflation resulting from the proposal the Alliance calls for sterling to be brought into the European Monetary System at slightly below the present exchange rate. It warns that it might have to introduce a price freeze in the first year while it got a longer-term incomes policy (using an inflation tax) into place and accepts that the policy might in the short term need higher interest rates.

To offset the adverse impact these interest rates might have on industrial investment, the alliance suggests a system of two-tier interest rates where the state would subsidise funds for industrial investment.

Colin Brown writes: a voucher system for NHS patients was proposed yesterday

by the chairman of the Bow Group, Mr Michael Liggins, as part of a pre-budget package which could embarrass the Chancellor.

Mr Liggins suggested that the vouchers should be offered so that poor patients would be reimbursed while those better off would have to find private insurance. The regional health authorities would be abolished.

This was one of the long-term proposals to follow up an enterprise package which would require a relaxation of the public sector borrowing requirement target. This would include variable VAT rates and a midnight zone and goods presently exempt or zero rated — and 20 per cent tax on pension fund income.

Mr Liggins also proposed adding 10p to the excise duty on petrol, abolishing the capital gains allowance, cutting 2 per cent off employers' National Insurance contributions and raising tax thresholds by 30 per cent.

The Shadow Chancellor, Mr Roy Hattersley, said at the Institute of Fiscal Studies yesterday if the Chancellor held public spending at its present level he could provide £3.5 billion to spend on job creation projects, including housing and road building in addition to the £1.5 billion already at his disposal for further investment.

Job for Mrs Prior

By James Elickman

Mrs Jane Prior (right) has followed her former Cabinet minister husband, James, into the higher echelons of British industry by joining the board of sugar refiners Tate & Lyle as a non-executive director.

Mr Prior accepted the £80,000-a-year job as executive chairman of the electronics giant, GEC, only days after he resigned as Northern Ireland Secretary last September. Mrs Prior will earn around £10,000 at Tate & Lyle, signalled her own desire to enter industry at the same time and was reported as saying she wanted "something to make a few pennies for a change."

Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of Tate & Lyle, described 53-year-old Mrs Prior as a person of the "highest calibre" who will be able to use her creative input right from the word go. She is a magistrate, the former chairman of the National Association of Youth Clubs.

Tate & Lyle is launching a big consumer education and advertising campaign to counter criticism of its sugar's nutritional and health value. Sir Robert, who interviewed six women candidates before Mrs Prior was chosen, denied her husband had been selectively headhunted a woman to join its board.

Mr Prior, who has been in the job since 1981, said he was "very pleased" to be able to help the company. He said he would then buy the

Dividends mark the turn-on to TV-am

By Maggie Brown

TV-am is on the point of paying its first dividends. The patient shareholders who fostered the terrible infant and similar amount. Other investors media toddler it has become, are on the verge of rich pickings, or so it appears.

Mr Timothy Aitken, the chairman, has confirmed it is about to pay a dividend thought to be up to £750,000 on the loan stock it attracted for the six-month period to January 31.

After total losses of £18 million in 30 tough start-up months when the company was gleefully splashed across

the newspapers, the company is now set to make up to £1.5 million in 1985, rising to an estimated £6 million in 1986. The company's success in running in front of budgets for this time last year and has significantly turned the corner. Let's say that I am very relieved.

"Turning it around has been an amazing experience, not one I ever want to repeat. At times I thought it would never happen, the best analogy I can think of is with a super-tanker.

"You turn the wheel, and nothing happens for ages, and then it does. And then, suddenly, there is a swift strong

reaction. That is just what has happened with TV-am."

It is now clear that the Camden Lock-based company, which has a franchise running till 1991, saw a sea-change in its finances last September, when it moved into its first profit.

This was achieved as autumn advertising flooded in, which meant it could hold the rates it charges per minute. At the same time its costs remained in check, as planned, largely due to controversial methods introduced by Mr Ian Irvine, the accountant who runs Fleet Holdings, which has a 30 per cent shareholding in TV-am, the largest.

It is now clear that the breakfast show was able to remain profitable for the rest of 1984, and is now expected to break even, or even make a profit for most of the tough months of 1985 before autumn arrives. The break-even point is apparently thought to be around £4,500 a minute in advertising charges, which compares with its premium rates of £9,000 a minute.

The current success is based on its apparent popularity. Its audience has risen from a low point of 300,000 viewers to the most recent estimate by the Broadcasting Advertising Research Board of 13.4 million

watching it at some point during a week. The main beneficiaries of this turn-around are Fleet Holdings, owners of the Daily Express, which records a credit of £250,000 largely from TV-am in its recent half year results. The Aitken family around £4,500 a minute in advertising charges, which compares with its premium rates of £9,000 a minute.

The current success is based on its apparent popularity. Its audience has risen from a low point of 300,000 viewers to the most recent estimate by the Broadcasting Advertising Research Board of 13.4 million

BROTHER, the Japanese electronic typewriter manufacturer, has chosen the new technology Crowsfoot by Wrexham in Wales as the site for its new 65,000 sq ft European manufacturing plant, and will employ 150 people when the factory comes on stream next year.

THE MANAGEMENT of Record Ridgway, one of the largest makers of hand tools in the world, is buying back the company from the Swedish parent company, B&B Bahuco, which bought the Sheffield-based group in 1981. The managers are paying £2.2 million and a market listing would be sought within 12 months.

COMPANY BRIEFING

Tax credit boosts Crouch

Derek Crouch, the open-cast mining and construction group, more than doubled its pre-tax profits to £1.7 million in 1984, despite continuing losses from the group's building and construction division.

Much of the huge profits increase stems from a turnaround in the group's tax affairs, where a one-off reduction in corporation tax produced a tax credit of £430,000, against a debit of £687,000 in 1983. Profits in the mining and construction division also rose from £1.7 million to £1.3 million, helped by the continuing turnaround of the construction equipment sales business. Crouch has now given up all agency sales agreements following the collapse of the market for its construction equipment.

Crouch is now looking to breathe new life into its sales operations by selling a new car trailer, for which it has won world sales rights. Although the product is in the early stages of marketing, Crouch is pleased with the way in which the new trailer has been received.

Losses at the Crouch building and construction division eased during the year to £103,000, from losses of £851,000 last time. The planned diversification into private housebuilding is progressing satisfactorily, while a



Nationwide Leisure PLC

THANKS TO an "excellent performance" by the Park Homes division and the acquisition of Nelson Leisure Group, Nationwide Leisure has managed a 110 per cent jump in pre-tax profits to £843,000 for the year to October 31 and has doubled the dividend to 0.5p.

The group was also boosted by the first-time contribution from Camping International and Alpine Sports. The jump in profits was achieved despite a switch from receiving £19 million of interest a year in 1983 to the payment of £190,000, partly as a result of the £1 million loan raised to pay for Nelson.

Winter sports bookings are 70 per cent above last year but bookings for Lakes and Mountains holidays for the

summer are disappointing, although the group says it is maintaining its market share. Bookings to Spain are down, while those to Portugal and Greece are up.

The Kensington sports shop, Alpine Sports, has had a good ski season with sales 25 per cent up, and with a branch now open in Surrey total sales are 49 per cent ahead. Other divisions have traded satisfactorily ahead during the first quarter of the current year.

Now that the group has a full five-year trading record the board is consulting with its financial advisers about an early application for a full listing of the shares. Meanwhile, on the USM the shares rose 1p to 25 1/2p on the results.

dispute over a £10 million hotel building contract in Barrow is likely to go to arbitration in 1985.

Mr Derek Crouch, the chairman, said that the board is confident that the company can face the current year with some optimism.

Powerline on target

Powerline's mainstream business, the supply and manufacture of electronic equipment, produced profits bang in line

with the group's USM prospectus forecast of a £12 million pre-tax profit for 1984, while the new acquisition, Newtech, took the total to £15.5 million against just £547,000.

Newtech, an advertising and public relations group specialising in the electronics and electrical field, exceeded the board's expectations in terms of profit—£210,000 against £42,000—and growth.

After a year in which turnover rose by 50 per cent, Mr Derrick Taylor, the chairman, says that the first two months of the current year have shown a considerable advance in trading, with the power sup-

plies business going particularly well. He looks forward to an extremely good 1985.

The group's shares gained 2p

MANN & Co claims to be the UK's biggest independent estate agency, and is coming through a tender offer valued at £25 million.

Mr Jeremy Agace, the chairman, and the other controlling shareholder, Mr Paul Locke, have 120 branches but are raising £120 million through the issue for expansion. Morgan Grenfell is offering 6.6 million shares at a minimum price of 125p. Profits of £3 million are forecast.

Jayplant held back

But for its loss-making activities, Jayplant would have made a £66,000 pre-tax profit against £44,000 in the year to May. As it was, the group ended 1984-5 with a reduced profit of £39,000.

However, news that loss-makers are being sold, plus the return to dividend payments at 0.25p, sent the shares up 2p to 32p.

The group's main hiring business made a profit of £90,000, vehicle hire made £30,000 and there was a property profit of £1,000. The Bristol Forklifts company, which lost £20,000, was sold last month and the £100,000 proceeds are being used to reduce borrowings, thus easing the group's interest bill.

The second round of disposals concerns a property sale which would produce a surplus on book values of £23,000.

Hope for engineers

Britain's publicly-quoted engineering companies are forecast to report an overall rise in profits for 1984 of 17 per cent, rising to 20 per cent for 1985, according to the sector experts, stockbrokers Savory Milin.

The profits improvement trend is expected to develop during the next few months, as many of the larger firms start reporting full year results for 1984. The season was handily kicked off by Vickers, which last Monday reported a profit rise, inflated by Rolls-Royce car earnings in the US, of 58 per cent.

Savory Milin makes the optimistic predictions in an accompaniment to its 1985 Engineering and Industrial Directory.

However, the statistics "disguise the opposing forces acting upon engineering companies," it says. The key example is the way output from depressed mechanical engineering firms has dropped by 9 per cent since July 1982, while electrical and instrument engineering output has grown by 29 per cent.

The outlook for 1985 is mixed, despite the overall optimistic tone. Those companies dealing with export markets and aerospace are confident, while big project engineers like Babcock International and APV have gaps.

Edited by
Tony May

ICI shares active as the week fizzles out

THE MARKETS

The first half of the trading account fizzled out pretty damply, leaving the FT ordinary share index just a few points lower on the week. This was disappointing. At first, the market had been more promising.

The early minutes had been exciting as 13 million ICI shares, the subject of a vendor placing that completed the Bechtel Chemicals acquisition, readily found a home with institutions. Despite the suggestions that the run of support from US investors was coming to an end.

Some of the American buyers of the past couple of years were selling the shares on Thursday evening after the results that had set a record for a UK non-oil company in being the first to cross the £1 billion profits line. Though the share price was volatile throughout, seeing extremes of 85p and 83p before ending unchanged at 84 1/2p, there appeared to be no repercussions upon the rest of the market.

Business was quiet, but traders detected a keenness for buyers to get back into the market given any reasonable excuse. Yet, as the session wore on, it became evident that that excuse was not to be forthcoming.

The situation turned on bank and insurance shares, which started their recovery reporting seasons next week, with Royal Insurance bringing out figures on Monday and

National Westminster on Tuesday. With one or more of the major companies in these sectors of commerce marking the occasion with a huge rights issue? It is very likely that they will, some punters averred. Hence the minus signs here.

One of the chief considerations keeping the big institutional investors on the sidelines, it is said, is the possibility of committing their funds more remuneratively in the new issues market. So, though tone and sentiment were diagnosed as sound, share prices throughout the market were often left to sag for want of attention.

Of course, the uncertainties of the approaching budget, now little more than a couple of weeks away, could be another reason. So the spotlight stayed on the special situations where company news had been released, figures are expected, bids are asked, or other particular influence was at work.

NatWest lost 17 1/2p to 83 1/2p, nervously awaiting next Tuesday's figures. Royal Insurance shed 5p to 56 1/2p ahead of Monday's profits news.

Main changes: NatWest 33p down 17 1/2p; Royal 56p down 5p; Waring & Galloway 13p up 15p; BP 52 1/2p down 1p.

British Syphon 133p up 11p; Brammer 306p down 11p; Bunzl 488p up 15p; Imps 185p down 4p.

Equity turnover for Thursday: bargains, 20,000, value £453,847 million.

Frankfurt's foreign buying sent shares prices swinging upward to new record highs in heavy trading.

The Commerzbank index reached a new all-time high of 1196.4, up 22.6 points on the day.

Tokyo: Prices rose to their fifth record close in six trading days, as hectic trading. Nikkei Ind. Jones index: 12,412.14 (1,321.92).

Hong Kong: Prices rose sharply in active trading. Hang Seng index: 1401.15 (1375.25).

Paris: Investors went bargain hunting, pushing share prices higher in moderate to active trading. The general market indicator finished the day with a 0.63 per cent advance.

FT Ordinary Share Index down 4.9 at 978.9. FTSE 100 Index down 8.9 at 2,550.2. Pound: \$1.0715; DM 1.60; Fr 11.02; Gold: \$287.25. Account: February 25 to March 8. FT All Share Index down 2.31 at 985.32. Sterling index 70.8 (1978=100). RPI 355.8 (January) up 5 per cent on year.

COMMODITIES

Copper: Cash £126.5 per tonne, 3 months \$1,110 per tonne, 3 months \$1,137 per tonne, 3 months \$1,152 per tonne, 3 months \$1,167 per tonne, 3 months \$1,182 per tonne, 3 months \$1,197 per tonne, 3 months \$1,212 per tonne, 3 months \$1,227 per tonne, 3 months \$1,242 per tonne, 3 months \$1,257 per tonne, 3 months \$1,272 per tonne, 3 months \$1,287 per tonne, 3 months \$1,302 per tonne, 3 months \$1,317 per tonne, 3 months \$1,332 per tonne, 3 months \$1,347 per tonne, 3 months \$1,362 per tonne, 3 months \$1,377 per tonne, 3 months \$1,392 per tonne, 3 months \$1,407 per tonne, 3 months \$1,422 per tonne, 3 months \$1,437 per tonne, 3 months \$1,452 per tonne, 3 months \$1,467 per tonne, 3 months \$1,482 per tonne, 3 months \$1,497 per tonne, 3 months \$1,512 per tonne, 3 months \$1,527 per tonne, 3 months \$1,542 per tonne, 3 months \$1,557 per tonne, 3 months \$1,572 per tonne, 3 months \$1,587 per tonne, 3 months \$1,602 per tonne, 3 months \$1,617 per tonne, 3 months \$1,632 per tonne, 3 months \$1,647 per tonne, 3 months \$1,662 per tonne, 3 months \$1,677 per tonne, 3 months \$1,692 per tonne, 3 months \$1,707 per tonne, 3 months \$1,722 per tonne, 3 months \$1,737 per tonne, 3 months \$1,752 per tonne, 3 months \$1,767 per tonne, 3 months \$1,782 per tonne, 3 months \$1,797 per tonne, 3 months \$1,812 per tonne, 3 months \$1,827 per tonne, 3 months \$1,842 per tonne, 3 months \$1,857 per tonne, 3 months \$1,872 per tonne, 3 months \$1,887 per tonne, 3 months \$1,902 per tonne, 3 months \$1,917 per tonne, 3 months \$1,932 per tonne, 3 months \$1,947 per tonne, 3 months \$1,962 per tonne, 3 months \$1,977 per tonne, 3 months \$1,992 per tonne, 3 months \$2,007 per tonne, 3 months \$2,022 per tonne, 3 months \$2,037 per tonne, 3 months \$2,052 per tonne, 3 months \$2,067 per tonne, 3 months \$2,082 per tonne, 3 months \$2,097 per tonne, 3 months \$2,112 per tonne, 3 months \$2,127 per tonne, 3 months \$2,142 per tonne, 3 months \$2,157 per tonne, 3 months \$2,172 per tonne, 3 months \$2,187 per tonne, 3 months \$2,202 per tonne, 3 months \$2,217 per tonne, 3 months \$2,232 per tonne, 3 months \$2,247 per tonne, 3 months \$2,262 per tonne, 3 months \$2,277 per tonne, 3 months \$2,292 per tonne, 3 months \$2,307 per tonne, 3 months \$2,322 per tonne, 3 months \$2,337 per tonne, 3 months \$2,352 per tonne, 3 months \$2,367 per tonne, 3 months \$2,382 per tonne, 3 months \$2,397 per tonne, 3 months \$2,412 per tonne, 3 months \$2,427 per tonne, 3 months \$2,442 per tonne, 3 months \$2,457 per tonne, 3 months \$2,472 per tonne, 3 months \$2,487 per tonne, 3 months \$2,502 per tonne, 3 months \$2,517 per tonne, 3 months \$2,532 per tonne, 3 months \$2,547 per tonne, 3 months \$2,562 per tonne, 3 months \$2,577 per tonne, 3 months \$2,592 per tonne, 3 months \$2,607 per tonne, 3 months \$2,622 per tonne, 3 months \$2,637 per tonne, 3 months \$2,652 per tonne, 3 months \$2,667 per tonne, 3 months \$2,682 per tonne, 3 months \$2,697 per tonne, 3 months \$2,712 per tonne, 3 months \$2,727 per tonne, 3 months \$2,742 per tonne, 3 months \$2,757 per tonne, 3 months \$2,772 per tonne, 3 months \$2,787 per tonne, 3 months \$2,802 per tonne, 3 months \$2,817 per tonne, 3 months \$2,832 per tonne, 3 months \$2,847 per tonne, 3 months \$2,862 per tonne, 3 months \$2,877 per tonne, 3 months \$2,892 per tonne, 3 months \$2,907 per tonne, 3 months \$2,922 per tonne, 3 months \$2,937 per tonne, 3 months \$2,952 per tonne, 3 months \$2,967 per tonne, 3 months \$2,982 per tonne, 3 months \$2,997 per tonne, 3 months \$3,012 per tonne, 3 months \$3,027 per tonne, 3 months \$3,042 per tonne, 3 months \$3,057 per tonne, 3 months \$3,072 per tonne, 3 months \$3,087 per tonne, 3 months \$3,102 per tonne, 3 months \$3,117 per tonne, 3 months \$3,132 per tonne, 3 months \$3,147 per tonne, 3 months \$3,162 per tonne, 3 months \$3,177 per tonne, 3 months \$3,192 per tonne, 3 months \$3,207 per tonne, 3 months \$3,222 per tonne, 3 months \$3,237 per tonne, 3 months \$3,252 per tonne, 3 months \$3,267 per tonne, 3 months \$3,282 per tonne, 3 months \$3,297 per tonne, 3 months \$3,312 per tonne, 3 months \$3,327 per tonne, 3 months \$3,342 per tonne, 3 months \$3,357 per tonne, 3 months \$3,372 per tonne, 3 months \$3,387 per tonne, 3 months \$3,402 per tonne, 3 months \$3,417 per tonne, 3 months \$3,432 per tonne, 3 months \$3,447 per tonne, 3 months \$3,462 per tonne, 3 months \$3,477 per tonne, 3 months \$3,492 per tonne, 3 months \$3,507 per tonne, 3 months \$3,522 per tonne, 3 months \$3,537 per tonne, 3 months \$3,552 per tonne, 3 months \$3,567 per tonne, 3 months \$3,582 per tonne, 3 months \$3,597 per tonne, 3 months \$3,612 per tonne, 3 months \$3,627 per tonne, 3 months \$3,642 per tonne, 3 months \$3,657 per tonne, 3 months \$3,672 per tonne, 3 months \$3,687 per tonne, 3 months \$3,702 per tonne, 3 months \$3,717 per tonne, 3 months \$3,732 per tonne, 3 months \$3,747 per tonne, 3 months \$3,762 per tonne, 3 months \$3,777 per tonne, 3 months \$3,792 per tonne, 3 months \$3,807 per tonne, 3 months \$3,822 per tonne, 3 months \$3,837 per tonne, 3 months \$3,852 per tonne, 3 months \$3,867 per tonne, 3 months \$3,882 per tonne, 3 months \$3,897 per tonne, 3 months \$3,912 per tonne, 3 months \$3,927 per tonne, 3 months \$3,942 per tonne, 3 months \$3,957 per tonne, 3 months \$3,972 per tonne, 3 months \$3,987 per tonne, 3 months \$3,997 per tonne, 3 months \$4,012 per tonne, 3 months \$4,027 per tonne, 3 months \$4,042 per tonne, 3 months \$4,057 per tonne, 3 months \$4,072 per tonne, 3 months \$4,087 per tonne, 3 months \$4,102 per tonne, 3 months \$4,117 per tonne, 3 months \$4,132 per tonne, 3 months \$4,147 per tonne, 3 months \$4,162 per tonne, 3 months \$4,177 per tonne, 3 months \$4,192 per tonne, 3 months \$4,207 per tonne, 3 months \$4,222 per tonne, 3 months \$4,237 per tonne, 3 months \$4,252 per tonne, 3 months \$4,267 per tonne, 3 months \$4,282 per tonne, 3 months \$4,297 per tonne, 3 months \$4,312 per tonne, 3 months \$4,327 per tonne, 3 months \$4,342 per tonne, 3 months \$4,357 per tonne, 3 months \$4,372 per tonne, 3 months \$4,387 per tonne, 3 months \$4,402 per tonne, 3 months \$4,417 per tonne, 3 months \$4,432 per tonne, 3 months \$4,447 per tonne, 3 months \$4,462 per tonne, 3 months \$4,477 per tonne, 3 months \$4,492 per tonne, 3 months \$4,507 per tonne, 3 months \$4,522 per tonne, 3 months \$4,537 per tonne, 3 months \$4,552 per tonne, 3 months \$4,567 per tonne, 3 months \$4,582 per tonne, 3 months \$4,597 per tonne, 3 months \$4,612 per tonne, 3 months \$4,627 per tonne, 3 months \$4,642 per tonne, 3 months \$4,657 per tonne, 3 months \$4,672 per tonne, 3 months \$4,687 per tonne, 3 months \$4,702 per tonne, 3 months \$4,717 per tonne, 3 months \$4,732 per tonne, 3 months \$4,747 per tonne, 3 months \$4,762 per tonne, 3 months \$4,777 per tonne, 3 months \$4,792 per tonne, 3 months \$4,807 per tonne, 3 months \$4,822 per tonne, 3 months \$4,837 per tonne, 3 months \$4,852 per tonne, 3 months \$4,867 per tonne, 3 months \$4,882 per tonne, 3 months \$4,897 per tonne, 3 months \$4,912 per tonne, 3 months \$4,927 per tonne, 3 months \$4,942 per tonne, 3 months \$4,957 per tonne, 3 months \$4,972 per tonne, 3 months \$4,987 per tonne, 3 months \$4,997 per tonne, 3 months \$5,012 per tonne, 3 months \$5,027 per tonne, 3 months \$5,042 per tonne, 3 months \$5,057 per tonne, 3 months \$5,072 per tonne, 3 months \$5,087 per tonne, 3 months \$5,102 per tonne, 3 months \$5,117 per tonne, 3 months \$5,132 per tonne, 3 months \$5,147 per tonne, 3 months \$5,162 per tonne, 3 months \$5,177 per tonne, 3 months \$5,192 per tonne, 3 months \$5,207 per tonne, 3 months \$5,222 per tonne, 3 months \$5,237 per tonne, 3 months \$5,252 per tonne, 3 months \$5,267 per tonne, 3 months \$5,282 per tonne, 3 months \$5,297 per tonne, 3 months \$5,312 per tonne, 3 months \$5,327 per tonne, 3 months \$5,342 per tonne, 3 months \$5,357 per tonne, 3 months \$5,372 per tonne, 3 months \$5,387 per tonne, 3 months \$5,402 per tonne, 3 months \$5,417 per tonne, 3 months \$5,432 per tonne, 3 months \$5,447 per tonne, 3 months \$5,462 per tonne, 3 months \$5,477 per tonne, 3 months \$5,492 per tonne, 3 months \$5,507 per tonne, 3 months \$5,522 per tonne, 3 months \$5,537 per tonne, 3 months \$5,552 per tonne, 3 months \$5,567 per tonne, 3 months \$5,582 per tonne, 3 months \$5,597 per tonne, 3 months \$5,612 per tonne, 3 months \$5,627 per tonne, 3 months \$5,642 per tonne, 3 months \$5,657 per tonne, 3 months \$5,672 per tonne, 3 months \$5,687 per tonne, 3 months \$5,702 per tonne, 3 months \$5,717 per tonne, 3 months \$5,732 per tonne, 3 months \$5,747 per tonne, 3 months \$5,762 per tonne, 3 months \$5,777 per tonne, 3 months \$5,792 per tonne, 3 months \$5,807 per tonne, 3 months \$5,822 per tonne, 3 months \$5,837 per tonne, 3 months \$5,852 per tonne, 3 months \$5,867 per tonne, 3 months \$5,882 per tonne, 3 months \$5,897 per tonne, 3 months \$5,912 per tonne, 3 months \$5,927 per tonne, 3 months \$5,942 per tonne, 3 months \$5,957 per tonne, 3 months \$5,972 per tonne, 3 months \$5,987 per tonne, 3 months \$5,997 per tonne, 3 months \$6,012 per tonne, 3 months \$6,027 per tonne, 3 months \$6,042 per tonne, 3 months \$6,057 per tonne, 3 months \$6,072 per tonne, 3 months \$6,087 per tonne, 3 months \$6,102 per tonne, 3 months \$6,117 per tonne, 3 months \$6,132 per tonne, 3 months \$6,147 per tonne, 3 months \$6,162 per tonne, 3 months \$6,177 per tonne, 3 months \$6,192 per tonne, 3 months \$6,207 per tonne, 3 months \$6,222 per tonne, 3 months \$6,237 per tonne, 3 months \$6,252 per tonne, 3 months \$6,267 per tonne, 3 months \$6,282 per tonne, 3 months \$6,297 per tonne, 3 months \$6,312 per tonne, 3 months \$6,327 per tonne, 3 months \$6,342 per tonne, 3 months \$6,357 per tonne, 3 months \$6,372 per tonne, 3 months \$6,387 per tonne, 3 months \$6,402 per tonne, 3 months \$6,417 per tonne, 3 months \$6,432 per tonne, 3 months \$6,447 per tonne, 3 months \$6,462 per tonne, 3 months \$6,477 per tonne, 3 months \$6,492 per tonne, 3 months \$6,507 per tonne, 3 months \$6,522 per tonne, 3 months \$6,537 per tonne, 3 months \$6,552 per tonne, 3 months \$6,567 per tonne, 3 months \$6,582 per tonne, 3 months \$6,597 per tonne, 3 months \$6,612 per tonne, 3 months \$6,627 per tonne, 3 months \$6,642 per tonne, 3 months \$6,657 per tonne, 3 months \$6,672 per tonne, 3 months \$6,687 per tonne, 3 months \$6,702 per tonne, 3 months \$6,717 per tonne, 3 months \$6,732 per tonne, 3 months \$6,747 per tonne, 3 months \$6,762 per tonne, 3 months \$6,777 per tonne, 3 months \$6,792 per tonne, 3 months \$6,807 per tonne, 3 months \$6,822 per tonne, 3 months \$6,837 per tonne, 3 months \$6,852 per tonne, 3 months \$6,867 per tonne, 3 months \$6,882 per tonne, 3 months \$6,897 per tonne, 3 months \$6,912 per tonne, 3 months \$6,927 per tonne, 3 months \$6,942 per tonne, 3 months \$6,957 per tonne, 3 months \$6,972 per tonne, 3 months \$6,987 per tonne, 3 months \$6,997 per tonne, 3 months \$7,012 per tonne, 3 months \$7,027 per tonne, 3 months \$7,042 per tonne, 3 months \$7,057 per tonne, 3 months \$7,072 per tonne, 3 months \$7,087 per tonne, 3 months \$7,102 per tonne, 3 months \$7,117 per tonne, 3 months \$7,132 per tonne, 3 months \$7,147 per tonne, 3 months \$7,162 per tonne, 3 months \$7,177 per tonne, 3 months \$7,192 per tonne, 3 months \$7,207 per tonne, 3 months \$7,222 per tonne, 3 months \$7,237 per tonne, 3 months \$7,252 per tonne, 3 months \$7,267 per tonne, 3 months \$7,282 per tonne, 3 months \$7,297 per tonne, 3 months \$7,312 per tonne, 3 months \$7,327 per tonne, 3 months \$7,342 per tonne, 3 months \$7,357 per tonne, 3 months \$7,372 per tonne, 3 months \$7,387 per tonne, 3 months \$7,402 per tonne, 3 months \$7,417 per tonne, 3 months \$7,432 per tonne, 3 months \$7,447 per tonne, 3 months \$7,462 per tonne, 3 months \$7,477 per tonne, 3 months \$7,492 per tonne, 3 months \$7,507 per tonne, 3 months \$7,522 per tonne, 3 months \$7,537 per tonne, 3 months \$7,552 per tonne, 3 months \$7,567 per tonne, 3 months \$7,582 per tonne, 3 months \$7,597 per tonne, 3 months \$7,612 per tonne, 3 months \$7,627 per tonne, 3 months \$7,642 per tonne, 3 months \$7,657 per tonne, 3 months \$7,672 per tonne, 3 months \$7,687 per tonne, 3 months \$7,702 per tonne, 3 months \$7,717 per tonne, 3 months \$7,732 per tonne, 3 months \$7,747 per tonne, 3 months \$7,762 per tonne, 3 months \$7,777 per tonne, 3 months \$7,792 per tonne, 3 months \$7,807 per tonne, 3 months \$7,822 per tonne, 3 months \$7,837 per tonne, 3 months \$7,852 per tonne, 3 months \$7,867 per tonne, 3 months \$7,882 per tonne, 3 months \$7,897 per tonne, 3 months \$7,912 per tonne, 3 months \$7,927 per tonne, 3 months \$7,942 per tonne, 3 months \$7,957 per tonne, 3 months \$7,972 per tonne, 3 months \$7,987 per tonne, 3 months \$7,997 per tonne, 3 months \$8,012 per tonne, 3 months \$8,027 per tonne, 3 months \$8,042 per tonne, 3 months \$8,057 per tonne, 3 months \$8,072 per tonne, 3 months \$8,087 per tonne, 3 months \$8,102 per tonne, 3 months \$8,117 per tonne, 3 months \$8,132 per tonne, 3 months \$8,147 per tonne, 3 months \$8,162 per tonne, 3 months \$8,177 per tonne, 3 months \$8,192 per tonne, 3 months \$8,207 per tonne, 3 months \$8,222 per tonne, 3 months \$8,237 per tonne, 3 months \$8,252 per tonne, 3 months \$8,267 per tonne, 3 months \$8,282 per tonne, 3 months \$8,297 per tonne, 3 months \$8,312 per tonne, 3 months \$8,327 per tonne, 3 months \$8,342 per tonne, 3 months \$8,357 per tonne, 3 months \$8,372 per tonne, 3 months \$8,387 per tonne, 3 months \$8,402 per tonne, 3 months \$8,417 per tonne, 3 months \$8,432 per tonne, 3 months \$8,447 per tonne, 3 months \$8,462 per tonne, 3 months \$8,477 per tonne, 3 months \$8,492 per tonne, 3 months \$8,507 per tonne, 3 months \$8,522 per tonne, 3 months \$8,537 per tonne, 3 months \$8,552 per tonne, 3 months \$8,567 per tonne, 3 months \$8,582 per tonne, 3 months \$8,597 per tonne, 3 months \$8,612 per tonne, 3 months \$8,627 per tonne, 3 months \$8,642 per tonne, 3 months \$8,657 per tonne, 3 months \$8,672 per tonne, 3 months \$8,687 per tonne, 3 months \$8,702 per tonne, 3 months \$8,717 per tonne, 3 months \$8,732 per tonne, 3 months \$8,747 per tonne, 3 months \$8,762 per tonne, 3 months \$8,777 per tonne, 3 months \$8,792 per tonne, 3 months \$8,807 per tonne, 3 months \$8,822 per tonne, 3 months \$8,837 per tonne, 3 months \$8,852 per tonne, 3 months \$8,867 per tonne, 3 months \$8,882 per tonne, 3 months \$8,897 per tonne, 3 months \$8,912 per tonne, 3 months \$8,927 per tonne, 3 months \$8,942 per tonne, 3 months \$8,957 per tonne, 3 months \$8,972 per tonne, 3 months \$8,987 per tonne, 3 months \$8,997 per tonne, 3 months \$9,012 per tonne, 3 months \$9,027 per tonne, 3 months \$9,042 per tonne, 3 months \$9,057 per tonne, 3 months \$9,072 per tonne, 3 months \$9,087 per tonne, 3 months \$9,102 per tonne, 3 months \$9,117 per tonne, 3 months \$9,132 per tonne, 3 months \$9,147 per tonne, 3 months \$9,162 per tonne, 3 months \$9,177 per tonne, 3 months \$9,192 per tonne, 3 months \$9,207 per tonne, 3 months \$9,222 per tonne, 3 months \$9,237 per tonne, 3 months \$9,252 per tonne, 3 months \$9,267 per tonne, 3 months \$9,282 per tonne, 3 months \$9,297 per tonne, 3 months \$9,312 per tonne, 3 months \$9,327 per tonne, 3 months \$9,342 per tonne, 3 months \$9,357 per tonne, 3 months \$9,372 per tonne, 3 months \$9,387 per tonne, 3 months \$9,402 per tonne, 3 months \$9,417 per tonne, 3 months \$9,432 per tonne, 3 months \$9,447 per tonne, 3 months \$9,462 per tonne, 3 months \$9,477 per tonne, 3 months \$9,492 per tonne, 3 months \$9,507 per tonne, 3 months \$9,522 per tonne, 3 months \$9,537 per tonne, 3 months \$9,552 per tonne, 3 months \$9,567 per tonne, 3 months \$9,582 per tonne, 3 months \$9,597 per tonne, 3 months \$9,612 per tonne, 3 months \$9,627 per tonne, 3 months \$9,642 per tonne, 3 months \$9,657 per tonne, 3 months \$9,672 per tonne, 3 months \$9,687 per tonne, 3 months \$9,702 per tonne, 3 months \$9,717 per tonne, 3 months \$9,732 per tonne, 3 months \$9,747 per tonne, 3 months \$9,762 per tonne, 3 months \$9,777 per tonne, 3 months \$9,792 per tonne, 3 months \$9,807 per tonne, 3 months \$9,822 per tonne, 3 months \$9,837 per tonne, 3 months \$9,852 per tonne, 3 months \$9,867 per tonne, 3 months \$9,882 per tonne, 3 months \$9,897 per tonne, 3 months \$9,912 per tonne, 3 months \$9,927 per tonne, 3 months \$9,942 per tonne, 3 months \$9,957 per tonne, 3 months \$9,972 per tonne, 3 months \$9,987 per tonne, 3 months \$9,997 per tonne, 3 months \$10,012 per tonne, 3 months \$10,027 per tonne, 3 months \$10,042 per tonne, 3 months \$10,057 per tonne, 3 months \$10,072 per tonne, 3 months \$10,087 per tonne, 3 months \$10,102 per tonne, 3 months \$10,117 per tonne, 3 months \$10,132 per tonne, 3 months \$10,147 per tonne, 3 months \$10,162 per tonne, 3 months \$10,177 per tonne, 3 months \$10,192 per tonne, 3 months \$10,207 per tonne, 3 months \$10,222 per tonne, 3 months \$10,237 per tonne, 3 months \$10,252 per tonne, 3 months \$10,267 per tonne, 3 months \$10,282 per tonne, 3 months \$10,297 per tonne, 3 months \$10,312 per tonne, 3 months \$10,327 per tonne, 3 months \$10,342 per tonne, 3 months \$10,357 per tonne, 3 months \$10,372 per tonne, 3 months \$10,387 per tonne, 3 months \$10,402 per tonne, 3 months \$10,417 per tonne, 3 months \$10,432 per tonne, 3 months \$10,447 per tonne, 3 months \$10,462 per tonne, 3 months \$10,477 per tonne, 3 months \$10,492 per tonne, 3 months \$10,507 per

When financial independence buys real freedom

We may resent having to deal with our cash problems but, reports Margaret Dibben, some people would be only too delighted to be granted that privilege

MOST of us find that sorting out money problems is confusing. We probably wish that someone else would take all the hassle and decisions out of our hands.

However, I have been talking to one group of people to whom this almost invariably happens and they do not like it. They are members of Menap's London Region Participation Forum who want to look after their own money. All are people with a learning disability who speak most eloquently about the problems they face and how they cope with them.

One of the biggest difficulties they nearly all have is to persuade their parents, or the staff at their residence, to give them control over their own money. It is, they are told, far quicker and simpler for those in charge, particularly if they are responsible for a number of students, to keep reins on all the money coming in, whether wages from a job or social security payments.

Often they are given a token £1 a week pocket money. But, as the group points out, this does not help give anyone the chance of discovering how to be sensible with money and how to budget. Tony Balster is one who is beginning to learn now. He has just moved away from his parents for the first time into a shared flat. It has taken him two years to achieve this, he graphically explained why: "Parents will not let go. It's like in Libya, being kept hostage."

He added: "Once you are an adult, you have to get away or your life will be over before you know it."

When he moved addresses, he had to make arrangements to collect his social security payments from a different post office branch. This involved filling out a form at the new post office, the counter staff would help if he had difficulties.

Many people may be nervous about attempting this because they cannot sign their name. The forum and those with learning disabilities might think that they cannot write their signature neatly, they are not allowed

to sign for anything. This is not so. The signature does not have to be nice cursive handwriting; many places, including societies and post offices, will accept an "X" as a signature, usually provided that it is witnessed. Signing for your own money gives you control over your budgeting; you quickly learn what happens if you spend it all as soon as you get it in your hands.

But for anyone who is completely unable to make a mark for a signature, then parents or guardians can sign for them and often do to claim social security payments.

Lorraine Bellamy used to live in a hostel, then moved to a bedsit, and now lives on her own in a flat. She keeps her money in a TSB account where she goes to pay bills because the giro system is easy and effective.



Gary Bourlet: why not higher interest?

She also visits the post office to collect her social security payments. Gary Bourlet, chairman of the group, explained that sometimes members are not well enough to pick up social security payments for themselves. In this instance they can nominate an agent who they can ask to collect the money on their behalf. But this needs an additional signature on a form of

authorisation. They could, of course, arrange for the money to be sent by post.

At their discussion meetings, the forum have identified some of the shortcomings of the social security system. One concerns eligibility for the attendance allowance. This is intended for people who might be in danger if they were left on their own, and is given in two categories: one is for help either day or night; the other for those needing assistance both day and night.

But often the tribunal assessing an individual case simply does not ask the right questions to gauge the person's need. And parents who are answering the questions might not realise what information they should give. Or perhaps they try to minimise their child's requirements.

The group recommends anyone applying for attendance allowance to make a 24-hour note of what the individual needs before seeing the tribunal, and to ask the school for back-up material as well.

Paying bills is another common financial transaction. The group listed buying gas and electricity stamps towards the cost of heating and lighting bills. They had one ingenious idea: a plastic card for paying bills. This would have a metal stripe as a normal cash card does, and every time it was punched into a machine to pay a bill, the right amount of money would be deducted. No form filling, no signatures, no handling cash.

It is easy to be confused by coins, as anyone who has been forced to handle foreign currency understands. It is disconcerting not knowing instantly how many coins to hand over, or how much you should be getting in change.

And, to show just how financially aware the group is, the chairman, Gary, argued that people with a learning disability should be paid higher interest on their savings than anyone else. And why not?



The NHS by-pass operation

David Worsfold on what is available to those who want private medical insurance

ALTHOUGH many people would never contemplate taking out private medical insurance, there are more than three million people who have medical policies whether they want them or not — those covered by group schemes arranged by employers. This number is predicted to grow substantially over the next few years. Already more than two thirds of all private medical insurance in the United Kingdom is arranged on a group basis.

The attraction to an employer is simply that of keeping a healthier workforce.

Private schemes often include the option of regular check-ups for all employees and ensure prompt treatment when trouble is found.

As the quality of treatment available through the National Health Service declines and waiting lists grow, so, it is argued, will more employers offer their workers the opportunity to be treated privately.

Company schemes fall into two categories: first, those for which the employer pays all the costs, which might range up to the £250-£750 mark for a family of four. The costs are allowable as an employer's business expense and are taxed as an employee benefit. Individual employees could therefore find their tax allowances reduced by as much as £200 a year. The second type of scheme is voluntary, arranged by the employer but paid for by individual employees. These schemes offer discounts as little as 10 per cent for a company with only 20 employees up to a useful 40 per cent in a large corporation.

The costs of private medical care are enormous. Even

routine operations like a hernia run up bills of more than £500 and more complex operations are likely to leave little change out of £3,000.

Half these costs are accounted for by hospital charges which range from £50 a day to over £200 a day. Private hospitals have deliberately set out to promote themselves as luxury hospitals and charge people accordingly.

It is this luxury image which most misleads people who take out medical insurance — themselves or take advantage of a company scheme.

It may seem attractive to live for a few days in the lap of luxury but it is really necessary? What private medicine really offers is the possibility of obtaining treatment sooner than under the NHS and of being treated by a doctor of your choice. Perfectly adequate treatment can be obtained in more modest accommodation.

If you decide to seek private treatment, first see your GP or company doctor. You will then be referred to the appropriate specialist. Almost without exception, a specialist will be prepared to

treat you in a number of different private hospitals.

A top specialist will undoubtedly be able to offer you the choice of being treated in one of the five star hospitals in the West End. The charges at these hospitals will probably exceed the upper limit of even the most generous insurance scheme, although nearly all of them now work closely with the two main providers of medical insurance — BUPA and Private Patients Plan — to provide some beds at a slightly more modest level. In some cases these will be grouped into small "wards" of three or four beds.

The specialists will also probably work in hospitals providing a lower level of accommodation, although the basic package of single rooms with bathroom, telephone, and television is still the most common. Most small, local clinics will have facilities for routine operations; it is advisable, before seeking treatment, to check the maximum level of benefits payable under your company's scheme.

If you are considering private insurance for yourself,

check what you get for each level of premium, and remember that you don't have to go to the most expensive hospital to find the best doctors.

Once you see the specialists selected for you by your GP, few people are able to name the surgeon they wish to operate on them — make sure you are happy with the choice: few patients seem to take advantage of this right. There are plenty of doctors to choose from.

If you are seeking treatment under a company scheme it is worth looking out for variations and options. One of particular importance to families is the cover for parents accompanying children in hospital. Some insurance companies will automatically pay for a parent to stay with any child under seven while others will consider an additional payment to reimburse part or all of the cost.

Other extras worth looking out for are payments for a period of convalescence and a cash benefit for nights spent in hospital receiving NHS treatment, say after an accident.

Self-employed or in a job without a pension?

SEE HOW SAVE & PROSPER CAN TRANSFORM YOUR RETIREMENT PROSPECTS

Open a Personal Retirement Account with Save & Prosper and you'll rapidly discover everything begins to work together in your favour. Your tax bill will be lower. Your contributions start to benefit from professional management. And you'll enjoy greater flexibility than you thought possible from a pension plan.

Obtain valuable tax relief

You really get outstanding investment value by making proper arrangements for a pension. Your contributions currently qualify for tax relief at your highest rate of tax. And they are invested in funds which are exempt from tax on income and capital gains.

Keep track of your account

The benefits you get from a Personal Retirement Account result from contributions made to your individual account. Contrast this with many pension schemes where contributions are pooled, not credited individually. To keep you fully informed of your accounts progress we send you a statement each year.

Enjoy greater flexibility

You can vary the amount you invest to take account of each year's earnings. If you change jobs you can usually take your account with you, without incurring any loss of pension rights.

Benefit from effective investment

Your contributions are linked to the Save & Prosper pension fund of your choice. Most people choose our Managed Pension Fund which recorded an annual compound growth rate of 19.6% over the 10 years to 1st January 1985. The comparable rate for the Retail Price Index was 12.2%.

Don't delay

Tempting though it might be to delay, the small saving you can make by not starting an account for a year is completely outweighed by the reduction in the value of your account at retirement.

Example

Take the case of a man aged 40 planning to contribute £1,200 p.a. As a basic-rate taxpayer, this would only cost him £840 p.a. By delaying starting an account by just one year, he would be £2,266* worse off at age 65.

Act now

We believe that a Personal Retirement Account with Save & Prosper can give you the best possible opportunity to build up a substantial pension.

FREEPOST the coupon or phone Adam Caplin in our Customer Services Department on 0708-66966, or speak to your usual professional adviser.

*This assumes that the fund grows at 10% p.a.

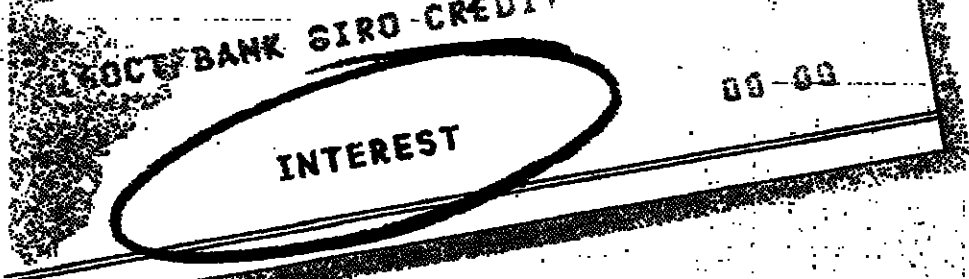
PERSONAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT

To: Adam Caplin, Save & Prosper, FREEPOST, Romford RM1 1BR. Please let me have further information about the Save & Prosper Personal Retirement Account.

Name _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Telephone Number (Home) _____ (Office) _____



Today your bank earns interest on your current account.



Cheque Plus

Cheque Plus now brings you the opportunity to earn that interest for yourself.

Cheque Plus is designed to help you earn interest on money that is sitting idle in your current account.

It gives you —

- Daily interest on every £ up to 13.75% p.a.*

Plus ● Full cheque book accessibility

Plus ● No cheque charges

Plus ● Free standing orders

Plus ● No minimum opening balance needed

Plus ● The satisfaction of being a customer of Citibank Savings, who are part of Citibank N.A., the world's largest bank.

Citibank Savings

SAVINGS · LOANS · MORTGAGES
Citibank Savings is the leading bank in the UK. Citibank Trust Limited. Registered Office: 130 Strand WC2R 2. Registered in England No. 854170

For full details and an application form send off the freepost coupon today.

*Equivalent to 14.48% annually compounded rate correct at time of going to press.

Interest will be paid net of basic rate tax from 6th April, 1985.

Please send me details of how Cheque Plus will benefit me.

Name: _____ Mr/Mrs/Miss
(Please print)
Address: _____
(Please print) Post Code _____

Telephone No: _____

Occupation: _____

Limited to persons over 18, in England, Scotland and Wales.

Send to: Geoffrey Ellis, Citibank Savings, FREEPOST, London W6 0BR. Tel: (01) 748 9251 (24 Hour Service)

150 من الاصل

The best way to build up a nest egg

YOUR MONEY LETTERS

answered by
Margaret Dibben

I WISH to provide a nest-egg for my newly-born grandchild in 18-20 years' time. I could either set aside a lump sum or make annual payments. What do you suggest? — J. L. Woking.

SINCE you stress the need for tax efficiency and capital growth I would suggest that you consider annual investments (even monthly if you prefer) in one or more unit trusts by way of a covenant. In this way tax relief at basic rate is reclaimable by your grandchild up to the single person's allowance, so that every £70 you contribute is worth £100 to the child. The unit trust managers will handle this for you. You can give up to £3,150 a year free of capital transfer tax on top of a £64,000 exemption every ten years. A lump sum investment, of course, will produce higher growth than a piecemeal one. The monthly magazine Money Management monitors the performance of all unit trusts.

Friendly advice

I WISH to plan for my daughter's higher education. What is the most profitable way of investing, say, £400 for the ten years until she reaches the age of 18, or £10 a month for that period? How risky are unit trusts? — A.J.S., Stafford.

TO answer the second question first, unit trusts vary in risk according to the investment policy. Where high capital gain is the object, the risk is similarly high. A savings method that takes some beating is through a friendly society. Your money goes into a tax exempt fund and you pay no tax on the interest or profits you receive at the end of your ten years. Some friendly societies such as the Lancashire and Yorkshire Investment Society and the Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Society are unit trusts. Others like the Holborn and Metropolitan Investment Society are building societies.

Exile's appeal

In 1982 I retired early (aged 52) and took a reduced superannuation pension. With my qualifications and experience I

was invited to work in Zimbabwe on a two-year contract. On approaching the Inland Revenue I was informed that, as a non-resident, my pension would be fully taxed at the standard rate and my married allowance was forfeit. On appeal my allowance was restored (12 months later, and I still expect a rebate) but my United Kingdom tax is nevertheless based on my "world income", as a result of which I am still paying more tax on my pension than if I had been given my full allowances. — J. G., Zimbabwe.

ALTHOUGH it may seem unfair, it probably isn't. The personal allowances that can be set against income for tax purposes are usually available only to UK residents. We wouldn't expect to get a French allowance against, say, rental income for houses owned in France and nor would we expect a Frenchman to get any allowance against rental income



"Gentlemen, we have a cash flow problem — all our profits are going down the drain."

from a UK property. However, a special relief is available to British subjects resident abroad, whereby they can claim effectively a proportion of the allowances that they would be allowed if they were resident in the UK. The relief is given by calculating UK tax on total ("world") income after deducting full allowances, then taking the fraction of that tax that relates to the UK income, and finally giving the taxpayer a rebate if the tax relating to the UK income exceeds the UK income tax that the taxpayer has suffered. When you consider that the British subject resident abroad can claim the equivalent foreign country's allowances against his total income, it is probably not quite as unfair as it seems. One way in which you could

be able to claim your full allowance is if you maintain a place of abode in the UK and make a single visit to the UK in the tax year. This then makes you a UK resident for that year and you would then get the full allowances; your overseas income should still be tax free in the UK under FA1977 Schedule 7.

Fraud block

I HAVE been advised to make a covenant to my grandson of £1,000 pa which my daughter, as trustee, may then use together with the £300 tax rebate for his school fees. It is understood that the covenant must be for a period greater than six years.

My initial concern is the possibility of being unable to maintain the payments for the whole period through, perhaps, illness or early retirement. Would I, or my daughter, suffer any penalty? Alternatively, suppose my earnings fall below the tax threshold, would she be unable to obtain the tax rebate?

Whilst pondering this problem, it occurred to me that if the payments became onerous, the money could be repaid to me via, say, my son-in-law's bank account. Thus the covenant would be completed whilst my daughter would still gain the tax refund. Such an obvious fraud would surely be stopped by the Inland Revenue?

The next logical step would be to double the size of the gift, which at this moment could be afforded. This would make payments over the whole period even more unpredictable, yet the fraudulent gain even greater. There is surely some deterrent against this temptation? — W.G., Helston.

IF YOU are unable (or unwilling) to make payments under a deed of covenant then the only consequence is that the tax benefit will be lost (unless, of course, the covenantes sue you for the amount covenanted). If the covenantor's earnings fall below his personal allowances, then the tax effectiveness of the covenant is reduced or lost since the covenantor will be required to pay over the basic rate tax on the covenant (an s53 assessment) that the covenantes is claiming. Any payment to the covenantor in return for making the covenant will invalidate the tax relief, since the covenantor must obtain no benefit from the covenant. The simplest solution to your dilemma is for you to covenant such an amount as you feel you can maintain over the period of the covenant and be aware that the tax benefit will be lost if your income falls below your allowances or if you are unable to keep up the covenanted payments.



"I want to enrol with the Open University, but my parents can't afford a television set."

Covenant worry

I TOOK out a covenant for my son in October, 1979, when he commenced his university course. The basic requirements were for seven years or until he ceased full-time education. He graduated in 1982 and ceased full-time education and as a result there were no further claims.

However, he is now due to commence a one-year postgraduate course next month. Could you advise me as to whether he can start claiming under the original covenant which would still have two years to run, or as the new course begins, it will be necessary to take out a new covenant? — L. J., Basingstoke.

The original covenant could still be valid providing the two-year gap in your grandson's full-time education can be viewed as a gap rather than as the cessation of one period followed by the commencement of a different period. To be on the safe side it would be better if you made out a completely new deed of covenant and ignored the original one.

Home exchange

I AM a widower aged 70. I understand that it is possible to sell one's house but continue to live in it until death. I am not interested in annuity schemes, as I already have sufficient income for my needs. — A.B.S., Leigh-on-Sea.

THE schemes most frequently publicised are designed to produce extra income for elderly home-owners. These are to be recommended in suitable cases. I do not recommend selling outright for cash in hand with a life tenancy attached. The house owner may stand to get a poor deal, therefore I cannot give names.

Perhaps you may be interested in a scheme run by the Building Trust. It will lend up to half the value of your property at a low interest rate on which tax may be claimed. The loan operates in

much the same way as a mortgage, and in this case is usually repaid on death. Write for details to: The Building Trust, 37 Ludgate Hill, London EC4, then see your solicitor before you take any action.

Safer bet

I HAVE about £1,000 in a matured Save-as-you-Earn scheme which I would like to reinvest. Can you give me the addresses of Schroder Smaller Companies Fund and Henderson Special Situations Trust? — E. M. G., Didcot.

BOTH of these trusts require a minimum investment of £500, and both aim for the growth, which means that the yields are minimal. I do not know your circumstances, but funds such as those you mention carry more risk than others with the hope of extra long-term gain. As you mention only a small amount of other savings, you may be better advised to put your money in a high interest building society account, or the new 30th issue National Savings certificate, if you are a non-taxpayer. The addresses you ask for are: Schroder Unit Trust Managers, Ltd., Regal House, 14 James Street, London WC2; and Henderson Unit Trust Management, Ltd., 26 Finsbury Square, London EC2.

Tax refund

FROM September, 1981, to July, 1983, my husband was a full-time student. Apart from a temporary job for five months last year he has since been unemployed. All this time I have been claiming only earned income allowance, when I believe I could also have been claiming my husband's unused tax allowance. Am I entitled to a refund, and if so when, and how much? — L.J.S., Wexford.

BEARING in mind that unemployed benefit is taxable, you should have been claiming the married allowance (at present £3,155) in addition to the earned income allowance (at present £2,000). These reliefs were smaller in previous years, but you can

claim back to the date when you first became entitled. How much you are entitled to by way of refund will depend on your joint earnings and allowances for the relevant tax years. How quickly you get it will depend on how fast the tax office sorts out your situation, but it is unlikely to be before it has your figures for the current tax year.

Loans honoured

ON retirement my wife and I invested money with the Greater Manchester Council, which is among those the Government plans to abolish. What arrangements are to be made for the payment of interest and eventual repayment of loans? — H.O., Stockport.

DEBTS of local authorities will be managed by residuary bodies to be set up. Loans will be honoured on the same terms, and investors will not

be affected in any way as far as interest and repayments are concerned. The Government has already stressed in a White Paper that investors' money is totally safeguarded.

Seasonal work

I AM employed in a school as an administrative assistant for 41 weeks plus five weeks' paid holiday. Am I entitled to claim unemployment benefit for the six weeks I am not working? — G.H., Salisbury.

THERE is a "fair possibility," the DSS tells me, that you may qualify for benefit if you can be regarded as a "seasonal" worker. You can read the rules about this in leaflet NISS. Also, you happen to live in an area where you can pick up the phone, dial 100 and ask for Freedom DSSS. You will then be able to talk over your case with an official.

YOUR SAVINGS

	Interest %	Interest rate	Tax	£ Min	Withdrawal
BANKS					
Deposit	8.5-9	1/2 yrly	To pay	1	7 days
Fixed rate	11-11.50	1/2 yrly	To pay	10 months	At notice
Lump sum 3 months	9.5-10.25	1/2 yrly	To pay	1-2,000	At notice
Lump sum 6 months	10-10.25	1/2 yrly	To pay	1-2,000	At notice
BUILDING SOCIETIES					
Share account	7.5	1/2 yrly	Paid	500	14 months
1 day	9.25	1/2 yrly	Paid	500	3 months
2 months	9.25	1/2 yrly	Paid	500-5,000	1-4 months
Monthly income	8.5	1/2 yrly	Paid	500-5,000	1-4 months
LOCAL AUTHORITIES					
Highway rate details tel 01-920 0501 latter 3 30 pm					
1 year	10%	1/2 yrly	To pay	100-1,000	Fixed term
10 years	11%	1/2 yrly	To pay	100-1,000	Fixed term
NATIONAL SAVINGS					
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK					
Ordinary account	12.25	1/2 yrly	tel £70 free	500	£100 on demand
Ordinary account	12.25	1/2 yrly	tel £70 free	500	£100 on demand
Investment	12.25	1/2 yrly	To pay	100	1 month
Special bond	12	1/2 yrly	To pay	250	3 months
White Income bond	12	1/2 yrly	To pay	250	3 months
NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATE (10th issue)	10-10.25	1/2 yrly	To pay	25	8 days
1 year	8.5	When repaid	Tax free	25	8 days
General redemption rate	9	When repaid	Tax free		
* 10 p.m. one calendar year: start date Jan 1					
** 12% from March 13					
INDEX-LINKED CERTIFICATES					
	RPI linked	When repaid	Tax free	10	8 days
	0-25	When repaid	Tax free	10	8 days
YEARLY PLAN					
	9.25	When repaid	Tax free	20 month	14 days
TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK					
Share account	7.5	1/2 yrly	To pay	50	14 months
1 day	9.25	1/2 yrly	To pay	500	3 months
2 months	9.25	1/2 yrly	To pay	500-5,000	1-4 months
Monthly income	8.5	1/2 yrly	To pay	500-5,000	1-4 months

Weekend Money is edited by Margaret Dibben

Weekend Money is edited by Margaret Dibben

TOWN & COUNTRY BUILDING SOCIETY

SUPER 90
9.50% NET = 13.57%
Effective annual rate when full interest remains invested
9.73% NET = 13.90%
Effective annual rate when full interest remains invested

SUPER 7
9.00% NET = 12.86%
Effective annual rate when full interest remains invested
9.20% NET = 13.14%
Effective annual rate when full interest remains invested

No notice or penalty if, after any withdrawal, a minimum balance of £10,000 is maintained.

Minimum investment for Supershares is £500.

Interest rates are variable. *Gross to income tax payers.

Assets exceed £500 million. Over 300 branches and agencies.

Member of the Building Societies Association and the Investors' Protection Scheme.

Authorised for investment by Treasury.

Please send full information about Town & Country Supershares.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

To: Town & Country Building Society, 216 Strand, FREEPOST, London WC2R 1BL. Tel: 01-583 0261.

Even if you're not earning £100,000, for £1,000 a year you could retire on it.

You might be surprised how large a pension you can accumulate with an Equitable plan.

And as our plans are Inland Revenue approved, you'll get income tax relief on your premiums at the highest rate you pay.

We offer plans for two categories of people. One for those in a company pension scheme, and one for those who aren't.

IN YOUR COMPANY'S PENSION SCHEME?

If your company pension will be less than two thirds of your final salary, and if your contributions are less than 15% of your current salary, you could be entitled by the Inland Revenue to have a top-up pension.

To judge our performance you need look no further than the magazine 'Planned Savings' August 1984 survey of with profits individual pension plans.

'One of the most consistent of performers in the 10 year tables' was what they had to say about us.

And in their five year table we came top.

On our present projections these are the kind of returns you could expect.

Man aged	Tax bracket	Annual net outlay	Gross pension from 65*
32	30%	£1000	£110728
32	40%	£1000	£129182

LEFT TO ARRANGE YOUR OWN PENSION?

If you are a partner, self-employed, or work for a company that doesn't offer you a pension scheme, our record is just as impressive.

In 'Planned Savings' analysis (December 1984) of comparable funds over the last six years we've

produced the highest results from 10 and 20 year regular premium with profit policies more often than any other company.

On present projections these are the kind of results you could expect.

Man aged	Tax bracket	Annual net outlay	Gross pension from 65*
30	30%	£1000	£145863
30	40%	£1000	£170173

Of course the past cannot guarantee the future but why have we been so consistently successful?

Well one of the many reasons is that we never pay commission to middlemen — which helps to give our policyholders a better return on their investment.

If you'd like to retire on the kind of income you're still dreaming of earning, cut out the coupon or speak directly to The Equitable on 01-606 6611.

*Figures suppose that current immediate annuity rates apply at the time and that current bonus rates including terminal bonus are maintained throughout. Future bonuses depend on future profits and cannot be guaranteed.

To: The Equitable Life, FREEPOST, 4 Coleman Street, London EC2B 2JT. I would welcome further details of The Equitable's retirement plans. ☐ I am self-employed. ☐ I am an employee not in a company pension scheme. ☐ I want to top-up benefits from my company's pension scheme. ☐ I would also welcome details on retirement plans linked to up to ten investment funds. (UK residents only)

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Date of Birth _____

Tel: (Office) _____

Tel: (Home) _____

The Equitable Life

The oldest mutual life office in the world.

why not try the

9.62% net p.a. = 13.74% gross*
Effective annual rate when half yearly interest is added

9.40% net p.a. (13.43% gross*)
When half yearly interest is paid out*
INTEREST RATE VARIABLE *To basic rate tax payer

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWALS NO LOSS OF INTEREST

TEACHERS'
BUILDING SOCIETY
CHARTERED
ALLENVIEW HOUSE, SHANHAM ROAD, WIMBORNE, DORSET BH21 1AG. Tel: 0202 887711

Please send investment details to: GUAR 2/3
Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____
Address _____

Shares and deposits in the Society are Trustee Investments
Members of the Building Societies' Association and
Investors' Protection Scheme.

£10,000 WORTH £16,316 IN TWO YEARS
WITH INCREASING INCOME FACILITY

* 27.8% is a equivalent growth in last two years although past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. £10,000 invested two years ago now worth £16,316.
* Tax free income available. * Minimum investment only £1,000 or £20 monthly.
* Easy access to your money.
* Member of National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers

HAMMOND HOUSE INVESTMENTS LTD, FREEPOST
Poynton, Stockport SK12 1TD or Telephone 0625 81480

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
TEL NO: _____

27.8% PA

FRAMLINGTON

For those who seek top investment performance, the FRAMLINGTON UNIT TRUST GUIDE is essential reading. It describes our ten funds and gives details of all our services, including our MONTHLY SAVINGS PLAN.

If you are self-employed or with a non-pensionable job, you should invest through FRAMLINGTON PERSONAL PENSIONS. This is the plan which offers "high returns and low charges" (Financial Times), is "about as straightforward a pension arrangement as one could imagine" (Observer), and which "looks set to knock spots off the opposition... if you are thinking of buying a personal pension, don't miss this one" (The Times). There is a discount until April 5.

For either or both of these booklets, send us the coupon; or use the Teledata 24 hour service on 01-200 0200 at any time.

To: Framlington, Freepost, London EC2B 2DL (No stamp required)

Please send: FRAMLINGTON UNIT TRUST GUIDE
PERSONAL PENSIONS PROSPECTUS

Name _____
Address _____ C23

Unit Trust choice simplified

Most successful investors start with a clear idea of whether they want income or growth or a balance between the two. Individual unit trusts can meet each of these requirements, but the problem is knowing which to choose from over seven hundred unit trusts.

Before making an investment in a unit trust you should expect the managers to tell you how well it has performed over the long term. Past performance cannot be a guarantee for the future, but it is the best measure you have of a fund's likelihood of achieving its objective. New funds or funds which suffer a change of management are more of a gamble than those which can point to a long and successful record.

We are currently offering three M&G Funds which satisfy the three requirements of income, growth, or a balance between the two. Each has a performance record demonstrating the success of M&G's investment policy over many years. As an incentive we are offering an extra 1% unit allocation if you invest £1,000 or more and 2% if you invest £10,000 or more.

Unit trusts are for long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. This is because the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Income DIVIDEND FUND

An investor of £10,000 at the Fund's launch in May 1964 has seen his income after basic-rate tax grow from £396 in the first full year to £2,018 in 1984.

By contrast, a building society investor's annual income has fluctuated, rising from £536 in 1965 to £1,200 in 1980 and then falling back to £853 by 1984. So anyone who depended on a building society for income has suffered a cut-back over the past 4 years, whilst Dividend Fund investors continued to enjoy a steadily increasing income.

In addition, the Dividend Fund investor's £10,000 had grown to £54,300 by the end of December 1984 compared with £27,271 from a similar nominal investment in the F1 Industrial Ordinary Index and £10,000 in a building society deposit which, of course, remained unchanged.

If you need income which will grow over the years M&G Dividend Fund could be your ideal investment, because we will continue to make income growth the prime objective. The Fund invests in a wide range of ordinary shares and the aim is to provide a high and growing return with a yield about 50% higher than that of the F1 Actuaries All Share Index.

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE of £10,000 invested in income units at the launch of M&G Dividend Fund on 29 May 1964, compared with a similar investment in a Building Society				
Year to 31 DECEMBER	M&G DIVIDEND	BUILDING SOCIETY	M&G DIVIDEND	BUILDING SOCIETY
29 May '64	£396	£536	£10,000	£10,000
1965	463	650	10,200	10,000
1970	828	871	10,760	10,000
1975	1,660	1,200	16,300	10,000
1980	2,018	853	24,280	10,000
1984			54,300	10,000

NOTES: All income figures shown are net of basic rate tax. The Building Society income figures are 10% above the average of the rates offered in each year (source: Building Societies Association). M&G Dividend income figures are all realisation values.

On 27th February 1985 offered prices and estimated gross current yields were:				
	Income	Accumulation	Yield	
Dividend Fund	298 3p	828 7p	5.64%	
Recovery Fund	239 7p	299 6p	3.79%	
SECOND General	535 1p	1015 0p	3.88%	

Prices and yields are shown daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price and an annual charge of up to 1% of each fund's value - currently 0.7% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income (currently 0.7% for Dividend increasing to 1% in September). Income for Dividend Fund accumulation units is reinvested to increase their value and for income units it is distributed net of basic rate tax on the following dates:

Distributions	Dividend	Recovery	SECOND
15 Jan	20 Feb	15 Feb	15 Aug
15 July	20 Aug	15 Aug	15 Aug
Next distribution for new investors	1985	1985	1985

You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement two to three weeks later. Redemption is payable to accredited agents, rates are available on request. The Trustee for Dividend and Recovery is Barclays Bank Trust Co Limited and for SECOND is Lloyds Bank Plc. The Funds are all wide range investments and are authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Tel: 01-626 4588. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

NO EXTRA CHARGES

I wish to subscribe £ (min £20) each month to the M&G Unit Trust Savings Plan and I enclose a cheque (made payable to M&G Securities Limited) for my first subscription of £. (you may wish to start your plan with a lump sum).

I wish my subscriptions to be invested in the Fund circled.

AMERICAN & GEN. INTERNATIONAL
AUSTRALASIAN JAPAN & GEN.
COMPOUND GROWTH MIDLAND
DIVIDEND RECOVERY
GENERAL SECOND
GOLD SMALLER COs

YOUR BANK ORDER DO NOT DETACH FROM ENROLLMENT FORM

TO: M&G SECURITIES LTD., THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ

NAME (PRINT) _____

ADDRESS _____

POST CODE _____

DATE _____

Signature _____

THE M&G GROUP

M&G SUNDAY TELEGRAPH UNIT TRUST GROUP OF THE YEAR

Growth RECOVERY FUND

M&G Recovery Fund is probably the most successful unit trust ever launched. The table below shows just how well it has achieved its aim of capital growth over the long term. The Fund buys the shares of companies which have fallen on hard times. Losses must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic.

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE of £10,000 invested at the launch of M&G Recovery Fund on 23rd May 1969 with net income reinvested				
Year to 31 DECEMBER	M&G RECOVERY	F1 ORDINARY INDEX	RETAIL PRICE INDEX	BUILDING SOCIETY
23 May '69	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
1970	11,760	8,570	11,020	11,058
1975	26,400	11,121	21,283	16,178
1980	102,560	17,287	40,175	25,521
1984	214,720	39,977	52,405	36,769

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an index of interest rates offering 10% above the average yearly rate (source: Building Societies Association). M&G Recovery figures are all realisation values.

Balanced SECOND GENERAL

M&G SECOND General Trust Fund aims for growth of both capital and income and has a 28-year performance record which is second to none. It has a wide spread of shares mainly in British companies, which are kept under constant review.

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE TABLE of £10,000 invested at the launch of M&G SECOND General on 1st June 1956 with net income reinvested				
Year to 31 DECEMBER	M&G SECOND	F1 ORDINARY INDEX	RETAIL PRICE INDEX	BUILDING SOCIETY
1 June '56	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000	£10,000
1960	19,534	20,080	11,293	12,483
1965	31,947	26,230	13,492	16,093
1970	47,537	30,540	17,143	21,636
1975	81,843	39,620	33,107	31,651
1980	200,813	61,600	62,494	49,931
1984	463,879	142,410	81,519	71,938

NOTES: All figures include reinvested income net of basic rate tax. The Building Society figures are based on an index of interest rates offering 10% above the average yearly rate (source: Building Societies Association). M&G SECOND General figures are all realisation values.

SPECIAL OFFER CLOSES 5th APRIL

To M&G SECURITIES LIMITED, THREE QUAYS, TOWER HILL, LONDON EC3R 6BQ. All applications received by 5th April, 1985, will be given an extra 1% allocation of units. This will increase to 2% for applications of £10,000 or more per Fund. Please invest the sums indicated below in the Fund(s) of your choice (minimum investment in each Fund: £1,000) in ACCUMULATION or INCOME units (delete as applicable or Accumulation units will be issued) at the price ruling on receipt of this application.

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY. A contract note will be sent to you stating exactly how much you owe and the settlement date. Your certificate will follow shortly.

DIVIDEND	£	-00
RECOVERY	£	-00
SECOND	£	-00

DATE _____

Signature _____

South African investor: some companies come clean, some don't

Investing with a clear conscience

Some profits are more moral than others. Lindsay Cook looks at the organisation that caters for the scrupulous shareholder.

IT IS all too easy to buy an ideologically unsound fruit or vegetable. The grocer's shop may not care if a plum or pear comes from a communist or fascist country. It is more difficult for a trade union pension fund, a religious organisation, charity or local authority to decide where to invest without inadvertently giving money to the regime they dislike.

The embarrassment was plain enough when it was disclosed by the British Medical Association that two of Britain's largest cancer charities and other medical organisations were among those who held shares in companies trading in the tobacco industry.

It was to avoid such problems that the Ethical Investment Research and Information Service was formed 18 months ago by the Rowntree Trust, Quakers, Methodist Overseas Development Fund, Church of England Board of Social Responsibility, and others.

But the medical organisations apparently failed to consult the EIRIS computer. If they had, they would have found all the tobacco interests listed, and would have been able to avoid investing in them.

Subscribers to the service choose what they personally want to avoid, be it animal experiments, alcohol, arms dealing, or South African interests. There are 30 factors on the list, and subscribers

are told which "clean" companies they can safely invest in.

Not that EIRIS takes any moral stance on what is right or wrong in the world of business. They just find out what investors want to know and feed it into their computer.

To date they've had more than a thousand inquiries from individuals, charities, trade union pension funds, stockbrokers, and a group of the largest local authorities setting up a pension investment resource centre are considering taking on the service.

Investors are most concerned about involvement in South Africa and arms sales, according to the executive secretary of EIRIS, Peter Webster. Next in the league is animal experimentation, followed by wages and conditions and exploitation in the developing world.

"Tobacco is a long-standing concern, and alcohol also crops up but not so often," said Mr Webster, who has noticed a shift towards interest in arms and the environment over the last 15 months.

Some investors seek information on companies so that they can buy a nominal number of shares and then go to shareholders meetings and "show them the error of their ways." Others use the computer print-outs to avoid making "bad" investments.

EIRIS has 524 individual fact sheets on all the com-



panies in the Financial Times Index except for financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies. It is very much more difficult to establish whether financial corporations have links with gambling, nuclear power, or South Africa, but as many inquiries are concerned about banks, the service will shortly be listing those with South African links in a quarterly newsletter.

The newsletters cost £2 a year and the EIRIS 500 report, published in October, also costs £2. This showed that 182 of the 524 companies had South African subsidiaries. Many British companies made political donations of one sort or another, 157 in all, most to the Conservative Party.

For those who want to be kept up to date with lists of "acceptable" companies, EIRIS has a special service for individuals, which provides regular reports for an annual fee of £35. Fact sheets on all the companies they hold shares in are also available.

For organisations, a once-a-year service is available for £250 for those with a portfolio of up to 50 shares of companies covered by EIRIS. A £400 subscription includes a telephone consultancy service enabling subscribers to check up on any changes in investments, and discuss in more detail information currently covered throughout the year.

The companies covered by the service have been mostly helpful, although Mr Webster recalled that one company denied having a South African subsidiary when asked. From checking other details EIRIS found that the company did indeed have a South African subsidiary. The letter they received when they pointed this out was not very polite.

Much of the information for the computer is gleaned from annual reports and from the documents companies are asked to submit to the Department of Trade if they have more than 20 black African employees.

"Most companies provide what we want straightaway, if they don't, we reason with them. But it may become more difficult when we ask for more detailed information," said Mr Webster.

"We think it is unreasonable for companies not to tell shareholders what they want to know and if any are difficult we will list the ones that won't provide information and leave shareholders to draw their own conclusions."

Shareholders may have definite ideas about what they want their money to be used for, but not all of them can find all the information they want from company reports. Even sophisticated investment advisors don't always have all the answers.

EIRIS can be contacted at 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG.

Banking that goes with a beat

The TSB's current marketing ploy has pulled them in. Andrew Cornelius reports

THE TSB Bank, which is due to be floated on the stockmarket in the autumn or next spring, is leaning up with Virgin Records to offer a package of music-linked discounts for new customers aged between 15 and 19.

TSB's latest youth deal follows the success of a similar

promotion introduced last year which helped encourage nearly 65,000 teenage customers to open accounts with the bank.

The TSB is now adding a package of discounts on records, tapes and T-shirts bought at Virgin Stores to its existing offer of free banking for all customers, a cheque guarantee facility, a Speedbank card, and preferential treatment for a TSB mortgage for regular savers.

Mr Alistair Harris, general manager of TSB's retail operations, claims that the special emphasis which the bank has placed on the 15 to 19-year-old market has given it a 14 per cent share of the

500,000 accounts opened by this age group. Barclays has an estimated 28 per cent of the market, National Westminster 18 per cent, Lloyd's 14 per cent and Midland 11 per cent, according to the TSB.

TSB reckons it costs about £20 to take on each new young account, and more to service the accounts when they are opened. But Mr Harris says that this is a price well worth paying.

TSB's research shows that about two thirds of bank customers never switch banks once they have opened an account. And with only 40 per cent of Britain's 3.5 million 15 to 19-year-olds holding

accounts, the market is seen as a lucrative recruiting ground.

TSB publishes a giveaway music newspaper - "Beat" - to schools and colleges, and sponsors the TSB Rock School to help give it the right image in the target age group.

New teenage customers will now be able to buy the current top 100 records and tapes at Virgin stores for £4.49 (a saving of between 50p and £1.50 per record) and a selected number of Virgin videos at £19.95 instead of £19.95. In addition, TSB is offering up to £106 off a drum kit and special deals on Philips stereo and radio equipment.

Instant access No penalties with Gateway Gold Star

Invest £5,000 and above in a Gateway Gold Star Account with Monthly Interest and earn 9.38% net when full monthly interest is added to the account.

Applied Rate	Effective Annual Rate	Gross Equivalent Annual Rate
9.00%* NET	9.38%* NET	13.40%+ GROSS

Invest from £1,000 and more in a Gateway Gold Star Account and earn an attractive rate of 9.00% net with interest paid annually.

Applied Rate	Effective Annual Rate	Gross Equivalent Annual Rate
9.00%* NET	9.00%* NET	12.86%+ GROSS

Current rates and terms may vary.
7.50% net/10.71% gross paid on balances below £1,000.
+Basic rate income tax paid.
+Gross equivalent for basic rate tax payers.



GATEWAY BUILDING SOCIETY

Gateway Building Society, Administrative Office, Gateway House, Durrington Lane, Worthing, West Sussex BN13 2DH

To: Gateway Building Society, FREEPOST, Worthing, West Sussex BN13 2BR

I wish to open a Gateway Gold Star Account (minimum investment £1,000) Gold Star Monthly Interest Account (minimum investment £5,000). I understand interest will be added to my account monthly or paid direct to my bank account.

I enclose a cheque for £ (Maximum £30,000 joint account £60,000)

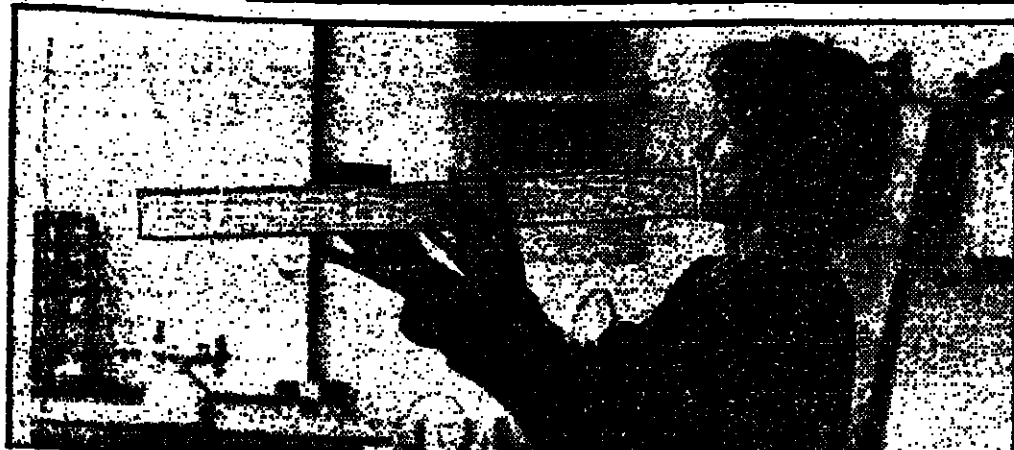
Please send me more information ☐

Name (Mr/Mrs/Ms) _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

501 من الاموال



Women at work: rights asked?

Second class sex

Women rarely get what they deserve from pension schemes, says Ann McGoldrick

WOMEN members of occupational pension schemes could be foolish not to question the terms of their scheme. A study carried out from the Department of Management Sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology demonstrates that many disparities still exist in the treatment of men and women in large numbers of both public and private sector schemes.

If you are a woman employed by a company operating a scheme, there may be many important questions which you should be asking your pension department or union representatives. These include:

- Is your scheme open to everyone — including part-timers?
- Do widowers of female members receive equal treatment to widows of male members?
- Are pensions provided for children on the death of a female member?
- Are contributions and benefits rates exactly the same for men and women?
- Are differential retirement ages enforced?
- What arrangements are made for pension scheme cover during maternity leave?

Behind these disparities is a legal problem. While since 1978 employers must, by law, permit equal entry to their scheme for all employees, it is still legally acceptable to offer different terms and benefits for men and women members. Terms relating to death and retirement were, in fact, specifically excluded from the provisions of the 1970 Equal Pay Act and the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

Pension schemes were originally designed to suit the needs of a full-time male workforce, and have frequently not been adapted to accommodate today's labour force, 41 per cent of which is female. Terms often reflect traditional assumptions that women are financially dependent on their husbands, rather than treating their earnings as an essential part of household income.

This is of even greater significance on account of increasing rates of divorce and separation, single parent families, and alternative domestic units. At the present

time, however, any changes must be made on a voluntary basis by scheme trustees and management committees.

Part-time employment is a very significant issue. It is estimated by the Government Actuary that some 11.8 million UK employees are members of schemes. Women are, however, severely under-represented, since about 65 per cent male employees are members, compared to 35 per cent of women workers. This differential is chiefly caused by the exclusion of part-timers from many pension schemes. In the UMIST study, done for the Equal Opportunities Commission, 83 per cent of schemes did not admit them, while in a further 15 per cent only those working above a set threshold, ranging between 15 and 24 hours minimum, were eligible. The vast majority of these part-timers are, of course, women.

In the public sector, British Gas, British Rail and local government are examples of the current exclusion of part-timers, although British Gas rules are soon to be amended, and last month Patrick Jenkin announced that from 1986 regulations will be made to cover local government employees working over 15 hours a week on a voluntary basis. Far greater initiative in the private sector is still necessary to greatly improve this situation and to-date there is much resistance, principally on cost grounds.

An automatic pension for the widow of a male member is now almost universal in pension schemes — but the same is not true for widowers of female members. In the EOC sample, under a third provided this, and in 54 per cent pensions were awarded only when a husband could be proved to be entirely dependent on his wife.

A woman must prove her husband's dependency in the NHS and local government schemes, for instance, and this must be based on his mental or physical incapacity. In the civil service all men are forced to join the "Widows and Orphans" scheme, whether they are married or have dependants or not, but women are barred unless they can prove that they have a totally incapacitated husband. The NUT are amongst the many unions currently fighting this injustice and have won a significant concession that, in the teachers' scheme, dependency can now be interpreted in financial terms. This means that some redundant husbands may be covered. Complete equalisation of this benefit is, of course, the real goal of the unions.

A particular point to note is the differentiation in provi-

sion for children of members. While over half of schemes examined automatically provide pensions or allowances for children of male members, only 28 per cent provide the equivalent for women. Sometimes schemes only provide such benefits when the husband has been proven to be a dependant, as is the case, for instance, in local government, and the teachers and British Airport Authority schemes.

In some schemes actual contributions and benefits differ for men and women. Money purchase schemes, for example, are organised on an insurance basis and are tied to traditional assumptions regarding male and female life expectancy — that women live longer than men. The figures used, however, are out-of-date, work only on averages, and also relate to all women rather than working women. Other factors such as smoking or drinking are not taken into account, and recent evidence would suggest that the life expectancy of working people in the same occupations will be very similar and a fresh look should be taken at the life expectancy tables employed.

In the meantime, men and women continue to receive different benefits from many schemes, which can be of benefit to either sex since women are assumed to live longer than men gain if they trade in pension benefits for a lump sum or take early retirement, on the other hand, they are often significantly penalised if they wish to buy Additional Voluntary Contributions.

It is normally assumed that the difference in the state pension age, which is reflected in most pension schemes, is a disadvantage for male workers and studies have indeed shown that many men would ideally prefer to retire earlier. Few schemes, however, give women the opportunity to continue to the male retirement age, although some women would prefer to do so, or need to increase inadequate pensions earned.

Many pension managers contacted defended other scheme differences on the grounds of women's earlier age of retirement. This is also unacceptable since the cost of lowering the male retirement age is completely disproportionate with the far cheaper introduction, for example, of equal survivors' and children's pensions.

A free copy of the full report *Equal Treatment in Occupational Pension Schemes* by Ann McGoldrick can be obtained from The Publicity Section, Equal Opportunities Commission, Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN.

Investment Trusts. You're a bigger investor right from the start.



When you invest in Investment Trust shares you may be surprised to know that you'll usually enjoy the benefit of a substantial discount.

The stock market price of most Investment Trust shares is more often than not lower than the underlying asset value. The difference being known as the discount can vary from trust to trust and moves according to market conditions.

Put simply, it means that for every £100 you invest in Investment Trust

shares you could actually have, after the deduction of expenses, approximately £128 worth of assets working for you. So you'll have income not only from your £100 investment, but also from the additional £28, an attractive proposition by any standards.

For more information about Investment Trusts, send us the coupon and discover how in the investment race you could get your money off to a flying start.

Investment Trusts.
Your shares of the action.

For more information on Investment Trusts and stockbrokers who deal with private clients please send for our FREE booklet "More for your money". Black capitals please.

Please send me _____ copies.

Name _____

Address _____

TEU

If you are an investment adviser, please indicate your profession: Stockbroker ☐
 Accountant ☐ Solicitor ☐ Insurance broker ☐
 Banker ☐ Other investment adviser ☐

To: The Association of Investment Trust Companies, FREEPOST, Dept CB, CIRENCESTER, Glos GL7 1BR. (No stamp required in U.K.)

"If London Life policies are so good, why does my broker never recommend them?"

London Life's advantages from the policyholder's point of view are no secret.

In fact, if you read the insurance press (Planned Savings, for example, or Money Management) you will usually find London Life at, or near the top of most of the performance tables.

So it may be something of a surprise to learn that the great majority of London Life's new business comes, not through brokers, but on the personal recommendation of existing policyholders and professional advisers.

The reasons are simple.

London Life does not pay commission, and our staff are trained to provide a particularly high standard of advice and service to policyholders.

That, in a nutshell, is why you will never hear much about London Life from intermediaries in the ordinary course of events.

And it is also why you could be well advised to find out more for yourself. Just post the coupon, and we will send you the facts.



The non-commission way of Life

£50,000 of cover for less than £5 a month*

The most economical way to provide protection for your family and dependants is term assurance; and London Life's policies offer exceptional value. A man of 29 can have £50,000 of cover for under £5 a month; and that includes the right to change the policy into a permanent one at a later date — at normal premium rates, and with no further medical evidence.



*Based on a man aged 30 next birthday paying a monthly premium of £4.64 for fifteen years.

Saving for retirement? With London Life your savings can attract a net yield of 21% p.a.*

With London Life you can turn a net outlay of just £50 per month over a ten year period into a cash fund of £18,388* to provide retirement benefits. That's a remarkable net annual yield of 21%*, made possible by taking full advantage of tax relief and backed by London Life's outstanding record of investment performance.



*Based on a 30% taxpayer aged 55 retiring at 65 and assuming that current bonus and premium rates are maintained.

Amongst the leaders in unit linked assurance.

Linked life assurance offers exciting growth opportunities — but its potential depends on two factors: excellent investment performance and low management charges.

A London Life unit linked assurance policy offers both. Not only have London Life funds consistently achieved top-five placings in Money Management surveys since they began in 1979, but our initial expenses are significantly lower than the industry average — for instance, for an investment of £20,000, a typical life office charges 150% more in start-up expenses than London Life.



Make the most of your earlier pension rights when you change to a new job.

The loss of pension entitlement can be a major disincentive to changing jobs in mid-career. Pension Protector can help job-leavers to make the most of their pension benefits, at no extra cost.



Endowment: how London Life can offer you 35% more than the average benefits projected by the other leading insurance companies.

According to Planned Savings' September 1984 Survey the average projected benefit for a 25 year endowment policy is £22,196 for an annual premium of £250.

London Life's figure is £30,061 for the same outlay — an extra benefit of no less than £7,865*



*Based on a man aged 30 next birthday paying an annual premium of £250 for 25 years and assuming bonus rates remain unchanged.

How to strike your own balance of income and capital growth.

The new London Life Income Selector provides, at last, a solution to those seeking a flexible balance between income and capital growth.

You select the investment period — from as little as 5 years — and the frequency of income payments, and London Life will tailor a plan to suit your needs — without medical evidence.



To New Business Department,
The London Life Association Limited,
Freepost, 100 Temple Street, Bristol BS1 6YJ. (No stamp required)

I would like to know more about:

☐ Convertible Term Policies

☐ Saving for Retirement

☐ Endowment Policies

☐ Unit Linked Assurance

☐ Pension Protector

☐ Income Selector

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Date of Birth _____

Tel. Nos: Business _____

Home _____ 618

Please tick box if you wish to receive our new booklet "More for your money" (No stamp required)

7 10-4 25 am Open University. 8 30 Roobarb. 3 35 Battle of the Planets. 9 0 Saturday Superstore. 12 12 pm Weather News.

12 15 GRANDSTAND including: Football Focus (12 20); news (12 50); sports round-up (12 55); racing from Newbury and Haydock Park (1 25); Rugby Union - Scotland v Wales from Edinburgh, Ireland v France from Dublin (2 55); final score (4 40).

5 5 NEWS: Weather News; sport; regional news.

5 20 DOCTOR WHO: The Two Doctors. Part 3. Final episode of the time tale, with Colin Baker, Patrick Troughton as the two Whos. Ceefax sub-titles.

6 5 JIMMY FIX IT. Wonderworking Jimmy Saville sends for the Marines to lay on a manhunt, fixes a carbon-copy coulture for a Paul Young fan, and arranges a carve-up at a post joint.

6 40 THE LAUGHTER SHOW. More comedy impressions from Les Dennis, Dustin Gee and their guests, with Cilla Black and caddy duck Orville getting the take-off treatment.

7 15 ONE BY ONE. 9: Dangerous Practice. Continuing the popular drama based on David Taylor's Zoo Vet tales, with Rob Heyland as animal man Donald, having trouble with the new big cats - and a small one. Ceefax sub-titles.

8 5 DYNASTY: The Engagement. What tragic news is about to appal the throng at Geoff and Fallon's thrash? Ceefax sub-titles.

9 55 NEWS: sport; weather.

9 10 MISS MARPLE: A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED. 3. Is Miss M. about to become the third victim? Joan Hickson as the missing sleuth, in last instalment of the Agatha Christie yarn. Ceefax sub-titles.

10 5 MATCH OF THE DAY SPECIAL. Brendan Foster joins Jimmy Hill to introduce coverage of the European Indoor Athletics Championships from Athens, hearing the bill with the usual soccer action, plus the February Goal of the Month result.

11 10 A QUESTION OF GUILT. Apparently based on a real case, this 1977 TV movie stars Tuesday Weld as fun-loving divorcee Doris, accused of murdering her children and handicapped by appearing to be no better than she should be. 12 45 Weather; close.

Wales: 8 30-9 0 am Rugby Union: Try, Try Again. Scotland: 10 5-11 10 pm Sportscentre.

6 25 Open University.

3 10 ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS. John Cromwell's fine piece of Americana, made in 1940 from a Broadway hit stars Raymond Massey as the senator from the backwoods now aspiring to the White House, with Ruth Gordon as his supportive wife.

4 55 WHO'S BEEN SLEEPING IN MY BED? Dean Martin leads this dated romp, made by Daniel Mann in 1963, as a TV idol with millions of adoring fans and a girlfriend (Elizabeth Montgomery) bent on getting him to the altar. With Martin Balsam, Jill St John and, in her movie debut, Carol Burnett.

6 25 THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP OF CRICKET. England v Pakistan. Richie Benaud with highlights of the 50-overs-a-side match, England's third and last in their group.

7 25 NEWS: sport; weather.

7 40 FRANCE ACTUELLE. 3: The Langue-doc and Occitan. Another showing for last Sunday's programme in the series on modern France, showing how the ancient tongue of the South is being revived amid a new mood of regional identity.

8 5 BBC PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA ANNIVERSARY. From the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, a recording of the world premiere performance of Peter Maxwell Davies' Third Symphony which helped celebrate the 50th birthday of the orchestra that began life as the BBC Northern Orchestra. Edward Downes conducts the concert, which includes a performance of Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto (soloist Silvia Marcovici).

10 5 BLOTT ON THE LANDSCAPE. 4. Second showing for last Wednesday's instalment of the Tom Sharpe dramatisation, with George Cole, Geraldine James, David Suchet, Simon Cadell. Ceefax sub-titles.

11 0 BALLET ROBOTIQUE. An award-winning film to music performed by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

11 10 RUGBY SPECIAL: Scotland v Wales, Ireland v France. Nigel Starmer-Smith with highlights of today's two internationals: Bill McLaren, Gareth Edwards and Bill Beaumont joining him on commentary. 12 20 Close.

6 15 am Good Morning Britain. 8 30 The Wide-Awake Club. 9 25 Information; Cartoon Time. 9 35 Scooby Scrappy and Yabba Doo. 10 0 No. 73. 11 20 Space 1999.

12 15 WORLD OF SPORT. Including: world championship boxing - lightweight Michael Spinks v. David Sears from Atlantic City (12 20); athletics round-up (12 40); news (12 45); On the Ball (12 50); world cup skiing - men's downhill from Japan (1 20); National Breakdown Rally (1 40); snooker - British Open from Derby (2 0, 4 0); half-time soccer (3 45); results (4 45).

5 0 NEWS: weather.

5 5 BLOCKBUSTERS. Bob Holness with the teenagers' quiz.

5 35 THE A-TEAM: The Champ. George Peppard leads the ever-ready heavies into battle on behalf of the boxer whose fight someone wants to fix.

6 0 THE FAME GAME. Tim Brooks-Taylor with another batch of showbiz hopefuls hoping to make an impression.

7 15 ALL STAR SECRETS. Michael Parkinson continues to reveal things you never wanted to know about people, like George Melly and Mike Harding, who you think would have something better to do than to get involved in silliness like this. Oracle sub-titles.

7 45 T. J. HOOKER: Exercise in Murder. More imported policing with William Shatner.

8 45 THE PRICE IS RIGHT. Leslie Crowther with more manic Mammoth serving.

9 45 NEWS: sport; weather.

10 0 ASPEL AND COMPANY. London News Headlines.

10 45 INTERNATIONAL SNOOKER. 23rd round of the 23-frame final in the British Open, with £250,000 to play for.

12 30 MAGNUM: I Do? With Tom Selleck as the investigator.

1 15 NEW FROM LONDON: Thor.

2 10 NIGHT THOUGHTS with the Bishop of Durham. Closedown.

1 5 pm Everybody Here. 1 30 The Making of Britain. 3 Towns and Trade.

1 55 VIVA VILLA. Wallace Beery is Pancho Villa, the Mexican Robin Hood, in stirring if ineffectual 1934 biopic of the revolutionary leader.

4 0 THE MANTRAP. Henry Stephenson plays a retired Scotland Yard bigwig investigating a Stateside crime, in a cheap thriller made by George Herman in 1943.

5 0 BROOKSIDE. Omnibus edition.

6 0 THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TRACKS. Paul Gambaccini talks to David Byrne about his musical and visual experimental work, and particularly about Stop Making Sense, the film of his band Talking Heads. Plus an interview with John Jellman Benitez, on the techniques he uses to remix other artists' hits for the dance charts. News summary; weather.

7 0 UNION WORLD. After last week's panel of rank and file trade unionists asked their views on secret ballots and the campaign to keep the unions affiliated to the Labour Party - Gus Macdonald puts the results to union bosses.

7 30 CREDO: Can Pope John Paul II Turn Back the Tide? John Stapleton reports on the changes that have taken place in the Catholic Church's position over the past 20 years - changes, like political involvement in Latin America, which some see as reinvigorating the Church; others, on the conservative wing, as a threat to traditional certainties.

8 30 AS THE YEARS PASS, AS THE DAYS PASS. 7. Penultimate episode of the sub-titled costume drama from BBC TV.

10 15 HILL STREET BLUES: Davenport in a Storm.

11 15 CHORDS OF FAME. Bill Burnett plays folk singer Phil Ochs in this dramatized biography.

12 50 DADARAMA: Ripple. Last of David Cunningham's original video compositions. 1 0 Close.

S4C: 1 55 pm A Question of Economics. 2 25 Rygiel: Alban v. Cymru. 4 0 A Week in Politics. 4 45 Film: As You Desire Me (1932) with Greer Garson. 5 0 The Avengers. 7 30 Newydd. 7 45 Sion a Sian. 8 15 Wedi Wyth. 8 45 Pedwar ar Bedwar. 9 15 Y Maes Chwarae. 10 15 Supertramp. 11 15 Film: This Is My Affair (1937). With Robert Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck. 1 0 Divedd.

Radio 1

6 0 am Ian Bruce. 8 0 Peter Powell. 10 0 Steve Wright. 12 30 pm Jimmy Saville's 'Old Record' Club: 1969 and 1981. 2 30 Adrian Juste. 4 30 The Great Rock 'n' Roll Trivia Quiz. 5 0 Top 40. 6 0 Anne Robinson's 'The Book of the Week'. 11 0 12 0 midnight Gary Byrd's Sweet Inspirations.

Radio 2

4 0 am Arthur Murphy. 6 0 George Ferguson. 7 30 Paul McDowell. 9 0 Melodies for You. 11 0 Desmond Carington. 1 0 pm Gloria Hunniford introduces 'Sundays' from 1 00 to 1 30. Alan Dell. 4 0 Listen to Lea. 4 30 Sing Something Simple. 5 0 Charlie Chester. 6 30 Vintage Sporting News. 1936. 7 0 Cynthia Glover sings Glamorous Nights. 8 30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9 0 Your Hundred Best Tunes. 10 5 Songs from the Shows. 10 45 Laurie Holloway. 11 0 Sounds of Jazz: John Williams. 11 45 Slide by Slide. 1 0 am Peter Dickinson. 3 0 4 0 Gloria Hunniford Presents Two's Best.

Radio 3

6 55 Weather; News; Mozart and Ravel.

8 0 Schnabel's Schubert. Arthur and Karl Ulrich Schnabel (pianos) play Divergence in a Romantic style for piano duo, and Impromptu D930.

9 0 News; You Concert Choice. Victoria Salvi Regina (Pro Cantione Antiqua); Britten's Ceremony. Reflections on a song by Dowland (Josef Kodousek, viola; Kvetka Novotna, flute); Overturn and Rondo from Brahms (Academy of Ancient Music/Hogwood); Vaughan Williams: Five Tudor Portraits (Rach Choir); New Philharmonia (Wilcock).

10 30 Music Weekly.

11 15 From the Proms: BBC SO/Wand. Schubert: Symphony No. 3.

11 40 Pango Papers by Peter Wright (3).

11 55 Prom, part 2: Beethoven: Symphony No. 3.

12 50 Schumann (Humoresque Op. 20; Arabesque Op. 10 and 11; Hungarian Dances 1-5; Anthony Goldstone, piano).

1 45 In Praise of Purcell. Musical tributes by Godfrey Finger, Thomas Morgan and Jeremiah Clarke.

2 25 Arnold Bax: Hardanger, May Meil; Sonata in E. Isabel Beyer, Harvey Dagil, piano.

3 5 Rimsky-Korsakov (Spanish Caprice - Montreal SO/Dutoit) and Falls (Nights in the Gardens of Spain - Alia de Larrocha/LPO/Trubbeck de Burgos; El amor brujo - Montreal SO/Dutoit).

4 15 George Rochberg: Quartet No. 3. Philadelphia String Quartet.

5 0 Kathleen Battle (sop.), James Levine (piano). Four spirituals; songs by Duke Ellington.

5 30 Making a Formal Talk with biologist John Maynard Smith.

6 0 Ludo Horvath and Klara Korandi (clarinet and piano) Leo Weiner: Ballade; Lasso: Kalmars Monolog; 5. Zolt Durko: Three Essays; Bartok: arr. Bogar. Hungarian pictures.

6 40 A Kind of Hallowe'en. Play by Gerry Jones.

7 30 Harriet, The Woman Called Harriet. A new production live from Norfolk, Virginia, USA, of Thos. Murgrove's opera about an escaped slave.

8 30 Proclaiming Olives. Poetry about peace.

9 10 Harriet, The Woman Called Harriet.

10 20 Mozart: Divertimento K287.

11 0 Rund von der Meer und Rudolf Jansen (baritone and piano). Duple: 11 songs; Berio: for piano. 11 57 Close.

Radio 4

5 55 Shipping forecast.

6 0 News Briefing.

6 10 Prelude.

6 30 News; Morning has Broken.

7 0 News; Sunday Papers. 7 15 Anna El Ghar Saadieh. 7 45 8 15 Music. 8 40 Turning over New Leaves.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 445kHz (445m) at the following times GMT:

1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4 30-5 00. 5 00-5 30. 5 30-6 00. 6 00-6 30. 6 30-7 00. 7 00-7 30. 7 30-8 00. 8 00-8 30. 8 30-9 00. 9 00-9 30. 9 30-10 00. 10 00-10 30. 10 30-11 00. 11 00-11 30. 11 30-12 00. 12 00-12 30. 12 30-1 00. 1 00-1 30. 1 30-2 00. 2 00-2 30. 2 30-3 00. 3 00-3 30. 3 30-4 00. 4 00-4 30. 4

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

CHRIS FOWLE, 40 today, and still a very popular and happy man. Many thanks to all who have wished him a happy birthday. Chris Fowle, 40 today, and still a very popular and happy man. Many thanks to all who have wished him a happy birthday.

DEATHS

MICKELSON. On Feb. 26, 1985, TOM, aged 52 years, died at his home, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. He was the husband of Mrs. Margaret MICKELSON, nee FOWLE, and the father of two children. He was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on March 1, 1985. A private funeral service will be held at 11.30 a.m. on March 1, 1985, at St. James's Church, London, W1. The Rev. Canon J. H. B. B. will officiate. Friends are invited to attend. The family will receive friends at home, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1, on Saturday, March 2, 1985, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

SLAWOVSKY. A memorial service for the late Mrs. SLAWOVSKY, nee BROWN, will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, March 2, 1985, at St. James's Church, London, W1. The Rev. Canon J. H. B. B. will officiate. Friends are invited to attend. The family will receive friends at home, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1, on Saturday, March 2, 1985, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

ART GALLERIES & EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. Exhibition of the works of the late Mrs. SLAWOVSKY, nee BROWN, will be held at the Royal Academy of Arts, London, W1, from March 2 to March 10, 1985. The exhibition is free of charge. Friends are invited to attend. The family will receive friends at home, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1, on Saturday, March 2, 1985, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

WANTED

SECONDHAND BOOKS on Music, Cinema, and other subjects. Wanted for collection in Ireland. Tel. 01-715533.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

FOR BEST Collection in Ireland. Tel. 01-715533.

MUSIC

PHONES. H. LANE & SON, New & Secondhand, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

HEALTH AND FITNESS

BLOOD PRESSURE? Did you know you can monitor and record your own blood pressure regularly, without the need for a doctor's visit? This is the only device that allows you to monitor your blood pressure at home, at any time, and at any place. It is the only device that allows you to monitor your blood pressure at home, at any time, and at any place.

TUITION

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

SHARE A FLAT

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

LONDON HOTELS

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 4,648

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

LECTURES & MEETINGS

Buddhist Spring Retreat. April 12-13. A retreat for men in the North of London. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, PASADENA

Public lectures and meetings. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

FOR SALE

Tickets for any event. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

ART GALLERIES & EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. Exhibition of the works of the late Mrs. SLAWOVSKY, nee BROWN, will be held at the Royal Academy of Arts, London, W1, from March 2 to March 10, 1985. The exhibition is free of charge. Friends are invited to attend. The family will receive friends at home, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1, on Saturday, March 2, 1985, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

WANTED

SECONDHAND BOOKS on Music, Cinema, and other subjects. Wanted for collection in Ireland. Tel. 01-715533.

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

FOR BEST Collection in Ireland. Tel. 01-715533.

MUSIC

PHONES. H. LANE & SON, New & Secondhand, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

HEALTH AND FITNESS

BLOOD PRESSURE? Did you know you can monitor and record your own blood pressure regularly, without the need for a doctor's visit? This is the only device that allows you to monitor your blood pressure at home, at any time, and at any place. It is the only device that allows you to monitor your blood pressure at home, at any time, and at any place.

TUITION

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

SHARE A FLAT

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

LONDON HOTELS

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

Advertisements

WILEY HALL. Home study for OCE, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HUNT SABOTEURS ASSOC. IT'S IN YOUR HANDS. JOIN THE FIGHT FOR LIFE! Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

THE CREAM OF COTTAGES

By Post. The best of cottage life. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

CORNISH CRAFTSMEN'S COTTAGES

For your comfort and convenience. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

THE ALTERNATIVE EASTER EGG

Any child would love to be the star character in one of our story books. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

SAVE ANOTHER LIFE

GIVE TO KIDNEY RESEARCH. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

MAKE THIS THE YEAR YOU LEARN TO WRITE

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

STRESS MANAGEMENT DYNAMICS

Staff Training Programmes. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN

QUEEN ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

SPECIAL INTEREST HOLIDAYS

EKE VALLEY. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

FAMILY HOLIDAYS

KENT FAMILY HOTEL. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

SEASONAL BREAKS

BATH. OLDEN COACHING INN. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

AFLOAT

BLOND DOWN ON A beautiful boat. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

DOONESBURY

BY GARRY TRUDEAU. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

GRAMMAR HOTEL

Carmel Cumbria. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

ST ANDREWS

HOLIDAY PROGRAMMES 1985. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

EUROVISTA WORLD TRAVEL. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

FRANCE

JUST MADRON. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

FRANCE

SLIPAWAY TO FRANCE. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

ACTIVITY HOLIDAYS

COLONY. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

IT'S BRILLIANT FUN

For 5-14 year olds at our children's activity holiday. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

RIDING HOLIDAYS FOR "PONY" MAD CHILDREN

A complete holiday menu for children up to 16 years. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

GLIDING HOLIDAY

For 14-17 year olds. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

PGL FAMILY ADVENTURE HOLIDAYS

For 14-17 year olds. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND BY RAIL

For 14-17 year olds. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

KIP'S ACTIVITY HOLIDAYS

For 14-17 year olds. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

OVERLAND TRAVEL

For 14-17 year olds. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

WINTER SPORTS

For 14-17 year olds. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

GRAMMAR HOTEL

Carmel Cumbria. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

ST ANDREWS

HOLIDAY PROGRAMMES 1985. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL

EUROVISTA WORLD TRAVEL. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

FRANCE

JUST MADRON. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

SELF-CATERING UK

THE CREAM OF COTTAGES. By Post. The best of cottage life. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

CORNISH CRAFTSMEN'S COTTAGES

For your comfort and convenience. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

THE ALTERNATIVE EASTER EGG

Any child would love to be the star character in one of our story books. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

SAVE ANOTHER LIFE

GIVE TO KIDNEY RESEARCH. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

MAKE THIS THE YEAR YOU LEARN TO WRITE

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

STRESS MANAGEMENT DYNAMICS

Staff Training Programmes. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

DISABLED EX-SERVICEMEN

QUEEN ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

SPECIAL INTEREST HOLIDAYS

EKE VALLEY. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10, St. James's Place, London, W1. Tel. 01-715533.

FAMILY HOLIDAYS

KENT FAMILY HOTEL. Details of these and other events from: Padma, Lexington House, 10,

